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STAR REHEARSAL FOR DELHI CRICKET

Begum Para, the 'tom boy' of the stars team is a good fielder and slogger.

Nargis, "Queen of Indian film actresses" relaxes after some practice.

Motilal still wields a straight bat, prepares for a big hit.

Vinoo Mankad coaches Nargis on the CCI lawns. Nargis is asked to set her eye on the ball and play with a flat bat.

With comedian Agha as wicket keeper. Meena takes a chance at the crease.

An unusual picture of Begum Para after practice.

INDIA'S capital Delhi will go star-gazing on November 8 and 9 when 37 film stars, play-back singers, comedians and dancers play in a Festival Cricket match at the National Stadium in aid of the Troops Welfare Fund and the Films Function Committee Charity Fund.

The top liners of both sexes will be there and no doubt more autographs will be signed. Nargis, Begum Para, Meena, Motilal, Raj Kapoor, Devanand, Agha, Meenaxi, Mukesh, Talat and Natraj are some of those who will make the shows colourful. Motilal and Raj Kapoor will skipper the rival teams.

The stars are to motor round the Stadium in their kit, and special county caps and flannels have been made for the occasion. Bombay's Brabourne Stadium has already had a preview of the stars, because they are having their practice and coaching at the hands of Vinoo Mankad.

So Cricket will go glamorous in India's capital.

—Photos By B. G. Kakade

Nargis, fully attired in cricket cap and tennis shoes, is serious about the game.

Sandeson in The Ft. Wayne News-Sentinel.
"Out of gas in a filling station."

WEEK-END FUN

When Thomas Jefferson presented his credentials as U. S. Minister to France, the French premier remarked, "I see that you have come to replace Benjamin Franklin."

"I have come to succeed him", corrected Jefferson. "No one can replace him."

—BENNETT CERF, *Laughter, Inc.* (Hanover House)

*

During the early years of the American occupation of Japan, an American officer, wearing a big silver eagle on his shoulder, was amiably joshing a Tokyo University professor about the inability of the average Japanese to pronounce the letter "L".

"Why", he said, "you change lather to rather, and make legion a region. The children in the streets greet us with 'Harro', your businessmen tell us they used to live the rife of Rirey, and students legal problems tell us they are studying the raw. Why, I have even heard our great Hollywood actor referred to as Crark Gaber."

The professor listened patiently, said not a word.

"When we see a word that is written with an 'L'," concluded the officer vehemently, "we pronounce it 'L'!"

The Japanese scarcely moved a muscle as he quietly replied: "Is that a fact, Colonel?"

*

"Now that you are wealthy, are you ever bothered by the friends you had when you were poor?" asked the reporter interviewing the man of wealth. To which the latter replied after careful thought:

"I never had any friends when I was poor."

The King of Siam, visiting England in the days when the military triumphs of Lord Kitchener were resounding throughout the world, sought to pay the great British General a handsome compliment. What he wished to express was that Lord Kitchener was born to command.

Carefully taking stock of the English he had painfully acquired, the Siamese sovereign approached the General slowly and came up with: "Brave Lord, you were made to order."

*

During their stay at one of the larger New York hotels, a middle-aged Canadian couple had occasion to be served two or three times by the same bellboy. On the day of their departure, they were chatting with him. The conversation turned to honeymooners, and, with a gay glance at his wife, the husband asked the bellboy to be careful what he said. They, themselves, he pointed out, might very well be on their honeymoon. The boy derided the suggestion. He knew that wasn't so. "Honeymooners", he said wisely, "always wear new shoes."

*

The Civil Defence committee, looking for candidates to act as "bombing casualties" during a mock atom-bomb test, approached an unkempt individual on the local "skid row." Asked if he would act as a "casualty", the bum seemed startled at first. Then, taking a bottle from his inside pocket, he raised it to his lips and began indulging. He finally put the bottle away with a great couging effort and raised himself upright in a courageous manner, as he replied: *"My good man, I do not have to act like a casualty. I have been one* for over ten years."

A foreign diplomat being shown through the Moscow Picture Gallery paused before two portraits hanging side by side.

"Who is this?" he asked, indicating the first portrait.

"Gorochow", answered his guide.

"Who is Gorochow?"

"You don't know that?" exclaimed the guide in surprise. "Gorochow is a great genius. He invented the steam engine, the locomotive, radio, airplanes...."

"And who is this other one?"

"This is Mandschukowski."

"Wherein do his merits lie?"

"He", replied the guide, "invented Gorochow!"

*

When Johann Strauss made his first concert tour of the U.S., he brought with him his small black poodle. A great artist at the height of his fame, Strauss had an extraordinarily successful season. It was the era when ladies swooned with rapture—and wore locks of hair in the lockets on their bresses. The luxuriant black curls of Johann Strauss were irresistible to his admirers. When Strauss sailed for Europe, the poodle was as hairless as a Mexican chihuahua.

LATIN CUTIE SHOWS WAY TO HOLD HER AMERICAN HUBBY

By EMILY BELSER

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

HOT—lipped Latin cuties were put on the spot recently by their countrywoman—Estelita—who claims the South-of-the-Border gals may get a man quicker, but they can't hold him as long as the level-headed American girl.

She added: "Latin woman do not make better wives, either. They direct all their energies to getting a man, then when they've got him they get fat and seedy!"

Estelita is at least one exception to the rule. She is black-eyed, trim and beautiful and is married to American actor Grant Withers who grinningly admits "she's not such a bad wife."

The singer-dancer, who is five feet two and all curves, declared: "People who think Latin women make better wives are silly. American women have it all over the Latins. They demand and get respect from their husbands and they don't allow themselves to be pushed around and dominated.

"Most Latin women are actually afraid of their men. They're even afraid to eat if the husband isn't present. They're more like slaves than human beings!"

Estelita dressed in a glamorous black velvet suit, glanced at her American husband and laughingly admitted that she didn't like him at first.

"Maybe I was afraid he'd make a slave of me", she giggled. "In fact, before I could speak English so good I told someone I had come to the conclusion that he should be illuminated."

Grant, who besides his acting chores also designs his wife's "breakaway" dresses chimed in the conversation with: "Not only that! She couldn't pronounce my name and for three weeks called me 'Mr. Weety'."

The Cuban senorita began her theatrical career at the age of nine and was performing in films at 13. She has appeared in numerous Hollywood movies but still loves to mug for night club crowds, and is getting a big bang out of her current smash hit engagement at the Cocoanut Grove.

She does everything from yodelling "I'm a Cuban Hill Billy" to wiggling the "Dark Town Strutter's Ball."

And as for Latin women not holding their men—that't just a rumour to Estelita!

T.V. Cuties Find Going Tough And Life All Boring

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

HOLLYWOOD may be a whirl of frolic and fun for popular screen starlets, but pretty TV actress Jill Jarmyn said that television cuties find the going "a lot tougher".

"Television pays a lot less than movies", Jill fumed, "yet a girl has to work all the time—seven days a week—to make a living wage.

Our social life really takes a beating. Our weekends aren't our own because we're always on call. And in TV you work weekends just like any other time."

"And another thing," the lively brunette added, "the boys around town prefer to take movie starlets out socially, because that way they get their own names in the gossip columns.

"TV starlets don't rate prizes so mostly we sit home!"

Jill whose chief claim to fame is her appearance in TV's "DEATH VALLEY DAYS" with several other cuties, among them Lynn Tomas, Eathy Cl... and Virginia Lee, says a girl has to keep in tip-top shape to stay on TV.

HOPING FOR A BIG BREAK

"TV routine is much more rugged than movie requirements," the actress declared, "and a girl has to stay in the best of health to take the gruelling hours of rehearsal.

"She has to be able to look as gorgeous at 7 o'clock in the morning as she does at 7 o'clock at night. Naturally, she can't be nursing hangovers or wearing gladstones under her eyes."

In addition to working as an actress, Jill, the indefatigable, also slaves at commercials, bits and whatever comes along.

"Why do I do it? Why am I mad? Why do I slave away, working like mad for such small glory?

Well, it's pretty simple really. I and all the rest of us are hoping for that break"

PASSING PAGEANT

By K A M

It is very likely that Sir Winston Churchill would go to Bonn on an official visit before the end of the year.—A news item.

If and when he does go let's hope he will bring with him, on return journey, some good German bon-bons with bon-voyage wishes from Adenauer, and not some combustibles to be made a bonefire of on the Continent.

*

Small thefts and petty crimes are observed in the streets today. The ages of the juvenile delinquents ranged from 11 to 14. Boys coming to the Juvenile Court smell of drink... —Mrs. Huthee-sing's outspoken words criticising the prohibition policy of Government.

Oh, horrors of horrors, the boys smell of drink—without anyone opening their mouths wide open for test! Well said, Madame. You've taken courage in both your pretty hands and blurted out the stark truth. Congrat Krishnabai. Your courage is as big and elephantine as your surname. Let the moralists fret and fume.

*

Members of the Pak Muslim League Council demanded on Sunday night (Oct. 18) 'action' and not 'speeches' to settle the Kashmir dispute. At the Council meeting some members raised their clenched fists and said: "This (the clenched fist) should decide the issue and not speeches.—A news item.

World War II (not to mention any other) has not taught the lesson to neo-Hitlers and Mussos and pinchback politicians of futility of the fist, mailed or clenched, which never clinches a political issue.

*

In Bombay a taxi ran over three persons on the footpath, who were sleeping thereon. Later it knocked down five goats who were also sleeping on the same footpath. Two of them died there and then. —A news item.

We did not know the accommodation problem in the city, eight years after the end of the war, had become so acute that even goats were forced to seek the pavements shelter (which really resulted in their slaughter). What say you, Shri Accommodation Officer?

*

A new library for the blind exclusively was opened in New York recently. It has a collection of 36,000 Braille volumes, 25,000 recordings of books and 12,000 scores of Braille music.—A news item.

This exclusiveness must be relaxed. With Uncle Sam's usual generosity it must be kept open for also those who have eyes but see not.

*

A cinema proprietor was charged by the Hyderabad police of running his theatre, without a valid license on "April 31, 1951." The Magistrate dismissed this particular case, remarking the date April 31 never occurred in the calendar.—A news item.

Perhaps date April 31 exists in the fools' calendar, as April is noted for fools and fooling, and the police force anywhere in India is not noted for its brain power, though they often use their brawn power ruthlessly.

*

No place is safe to store the booze.—A news item.

Yes, and no mouth is safe to retain the smell of the booze, having to face the proboscis of the prying pundits of the Prohibition Department.

*

Tito will not turn to Moscow.—A news item.

He may not turn to or spurn Moscow. But he does believe in tit for tat and may not rest till he gets the whole of Trieste, even though it may mean a tit-anic (or satanic) struggle.

*

The President of the Bombay P.C.C. said that every Indian should learn his mother tongue first, Hindi second, and then English, the international language, if he wanted to be a dynamic and progressive citizen of the world.—A news item.

We heartily agree with the President, who probably speaks from his rich experience. From a dormant reporter of a newspaper he evidently became a human dynamo of the Congress through the aid of English which he well studied in his early career in Blighty. Well said Shri Congress dynamoji. Congrat for your courageous stand.

*

The Government of India's recent decision to stop dearness allowance to officers drawing Rs. 1,000 p.m. and over will mean the ultimate saving of rupees 38 lakhs to the Central exchequer.—A news item.

Shaabash, Central Government! It has hit the nail on the head—of the big guns. Really those who draw Rs. 999 and under wear the belt tightly and those getting Rs. 1000 and over put on golden braces that need no silvery support. Brainy chaps, the Centralwallas. The danger of getting Re. 1 and losing many (remember the fateful difference between 1000 and 999) is obviously there, but it can't be helped. What the officers have they must hold.

*

In the Land of the Dollars, a murder is committed every 40.3 minutes, a rape every 20.3 minutes, a robbery every 8.8 minutes, an assault every 5.71 minutes, an auto theft every 2.31 minutes, and burglary every 1.12 minutes.

—What time for jobbery and snobbery?

DAY OF DECISION

"I remember that as a child I wanted to be a great film actor, then a ventriloquist, an actor, explorer and a musician. None of these ambitions were realised. Then one evening I suddenly wrote a long piece of blank verse and I decided to be a poet. I needed so many advantages: I needed no expensive equipment, no years of lessons, and I could do it sitting down."

—*James Kirkup, the*

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Indian Film Star—IV

Nadira who made a hit in 'Aan' now appears in Naksab's "Nagma".

Why Some Men Are Poor Lovers

THERE is a famous American bachelor who, on his last trip to New York, dated a different beauty every night for two weeks. This was an accelerated pace, even for him, because, for 20 years, his love affairs, usually with movie actresses, have lasted anywhere from one week to several months. The fact that no woman has ever been able to lead him to the altar has been a matter for minor speculation on a national scale, writes Helen Laurenson in "Look."

There is an even better-publicized Lothario who, unlike the first, frequently marries the objects of his affections.

These are only two of a number of glamorous lady-killers whose amatory conquests are punctiliously chronicled in the press, almost with a regularity of the weather report. But all of us are familiar with the common, or garden, variety of "wolf" who flourishes—unreported in the press—in our own communities: the business wolf from whose advances no attractive employee is immune; the party wolf who makes a pass almost simultaneously with saying "How d'ya do"; the bachelor wolf who makes a business of collecting female scalps; the married wolf who chases—on a no-discrimination basis—his friends' wives, his wife's friends, the new girl in the office, the pretty stranger on the train.

It is generally assumed that all of these heartbreakers, famous or unknown, are superdynamos of sex. Psychiatry, however, has a different explanation of the Don Juan or habitual woman chaser. He is, they say, suffering from one or more of the following: a sexual inferiority complex, psychic impotence, change of life, or an Oedipus complex. In short, he is a sick man.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX

In his book "Love Against Hate," Karl Menninger, of the celebrated Menninger Clinic, has stated that the Don Juan who seduces and then leaves woman after woman feels animosity rather than love and that his promiscuity is a symptom of inability to find satisfaction anywhere.

As an example of this, there is a well-known New York "playboy," Bill ——, whose main occupation since adolescence has been the squiring of one pretty girl after another, literally hundreds of them. The general assumption is that there is a man who is simply crazy about women. The truth is that his ostentatious sex life is a defense reaction to his inner knowledge that actually he dislikes women. This is his story:

Bill's mother was, and still is, a strong, domineering, aggressive society leader who inherited a great fortune. His father was a weak, handsome, rather charming man who married for money, discovered that this is not always the good bargain it is supposed to be, and subsequently became an alcoholic.

The mother, frustrated and unhappy, held the whip hand because of her money and treated the father with a furious contempt.

As a child, Bill knew no normal family life. He would have liked to love his father but didn't dare because the father was apparently always in the wrong and occupied an ignominious and inferior position in the household. The mother ruled the roost, and Bill, when not in boarding school, was toted around by her to Newport and Palm Beach, the Riviera, Paris, London and New York. Wherever he went it was his mother who paid the bills and called the tune.

His resentment at his complete dependence on her, both material and emotional, was expanded to include all women as he grew older. In his desire to escape from his mother, he started having affairs with girls in his early teens; but so deep was his dislike of women that he could not stand any one girl for long

Always conscious of his father's inadequacy as a husband, he felt that he had to continue to prove to himself and to others that he, Bill, was really masculine, although his subconscious mind told him that he was not.

Bill now finds himself in his early forties, trapped in a routine which actually gives him no gratification. Because of his essential hatred of women, he is an unsatisfactory lover, so, from all points of view, the situation is exactly the opposite of what it appears to the general public which follows the printed reports of his romantic episodes with envious interest.

This type of neurotic philanderer always tries to make his affairs as public as possible. Those who have sufficient fame make a practice of calling up columnists to keep them posted on their latest conquests. Lesser-known men have to be satisfied with bragging about their affairs to their friends.

Their impulse to kiss and tell is a part of their desire to build around themselves a legend of triumph which they do not really feel.

This sometimes becomes a ludicruous masquerade. Dr. Menninger cites the case of a well-known businessman who took his so-called mistress to Europe, gave her a mink coat, a car and expensive jewelry but who was never intimate with her. What he wanted to do was to disguise his impotence by establishing a reputation as a gay blade.

What would probably come as a great surprise to most wolves is the theory that, in many instances, the man who chases women to an exaggerated degree is unconsciously looking for his mother.

ABNORMAL CASE

Analyses of hundreds of case histories of Don Juanism show that many of these men suffer from an Oedipus complex. Otto Fenichel, M.D., a pupil of Freud and author of standard textbook for the Freudian analyst, "The Psychoanalytic Theory of Neurosis," says of the Don Juan: "He seeks his mother in all women but cannot find her."

Joe K's mother died when he was ten. She had been a tender, affectionate woman and her early death seemed to prevent Joe from going through the normal process whereby, as a boy matures, he turns to other women for male-female relationship which in childhood is centered on the mother. In all his adult relations with women, he has been subconsciously seeking the mother he lost.

Since no one of them could possibly measure up to his over-exalted memory of her, he has gone from girl to girl, losing interest in each one as soon as he became intimate with her.

All of the case histories substantiate the theory that the Don Juan is really an unfortunate and unhappy creature, instead of the glamorous, devil-may-care rake the rest of us assume him to be

Many of these Don Juans are actually effeminate and therefore prefer the company of their own sex, but try to fight against this by an inordinate display of interest in women.

The tendency has always been for the general public to explain sexual promiscuity in men by saying that it is 'man's nature." It has been considered an essentially male trait, like the ability to grow a beard. There is one large flaw in this theory. Sex to the human male is inextricably involved with his mind and heart, as well as with his physiological features.

CHANGE OF LIFE

The normal man experiences, in intimate relations with a woman, a certain amount of warmth, gratitude, tenderness, affecion and desire for fidelity. This is not to say that he necessarily remains true to her. But his reactions are distinctly different from those of the Don Juan.

The normal young man likes girls and may have many affairs with them until he finds one he likes well enough to want to marry and settle down with. The wolf shies away from this.

Similarly, there is a vast difference between the married man who occasionally may stray from the martial path but who is usually rather ashamed of his defection and only too relieved to return to his own hearthside, and the married man to whom philandering is a major activity.

In this connection, it should be noted that the man who has been normally faithful to his wife but suddenly develops Don Juan symptoms in middle age may be going through the male change of life. According to Dr. Harrison Collisi, former medical director of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, "change of life in men," known as the climacterium, frequently takes the form of increased desire. An affectionate and devoted husband will begin to manifest an excessive interest in females, start flirting with his wife's friends and often breaks up his marriage by affairs with younger women. This type is not, therefore, a real, dyed-in-the-wool wolf but a temporary one whose symptoms are the result of endocrine imbalance.

The myth of the Don Juan as a Great Lover has been so widely promulgated that it is believed by men and women alike. In large cities, where the wolf howl is the loudest, there is a tendency to view marital fidelity on the part of the male as a quaint hang-over from the gaslight era. Accordingly, you find situations like the following:

Jim's wife and children were at the beach for the summer. Jim spent week ends with them, but during the week he was invited on parties by friends who wanted to keep him from being lonely. Following what they thought to be a "sophisticated" pattern, they got girls for him. He enjoyed seeing them, talking to them, even flirting with them; but he didn't want to become involved with any affair. His well-meaning friends kept after him.

They all accepted the myth that the moment a man's wife was away, he should start prowling.

This unfortunate case points up the havoc which can be wrought by the general lack of realization that the actual Great Lover is not Don Juan, who gets the reputation for being one, but the normal man who is faithful to his wife or his girl.

If you are a man, don't envy him. The chances are that you are actually a far more successful lover than he. If you are a woman, don't let his reputation attract you. Remember that any average nice guy you know, with a normal respect for women, is far more of a real male than is the Don Juan. In nine cases out of ten, the latter will turn out to be just a pathetic sheep in wolf's clothing

Myth Of Don Juan Exploded

A PEEP below the surface of the life of a philanderer is sufficient to expose the fact that mostly these unbalanced men make a boast for show, of their alleged conquests. But in most cases the real qualities that are required to make a great lover are miserably lacking in them.

Indian Art In New York

Mrs. Kumudesh Bhandari, wife of the Indian vice-consul in New York, and Dr. Albert E. Parr, Director of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, discuss a painting in the display of Indian art at the Museum. This is the last showing of the Indian Art Exhibit which has been touring the United States.

Hurdles Galore For Indian Film Industry

FOREIGN PRODUCTIONS DRAIN MONEY AND CORRUPT TASTE

QUITE often, those in authority in the State or trade express their views on films and film matters. They suggest varying remedies for the maladies film industry is supposed to suffer from. None, I am afraid, leads to a solution. They only make us go round and round the vicious circle. They do not discuss matters of vital importance and find a solution. The whole approach appears to be clouded.

Foreign films, mostly from Britain and America, have been in our midst the last thirty years; and since the past two years, thanks to International Film Festival, films of other countries as well are entertaining Indians.

During the last 30 years, we have understood the technique of film making from the several foreign pictures which are shown in our country. We have been able to equip our studios with the best available equipments, as far as our slender finances could permit. Tracing the history of motion pictures in India, it can be said that we have succeeded where the foreigners have succeeded and we have failed where they have failed. It has been a race between the two—India only lagging behind by a step and it could be said proudly that we do not lack in the technical skill of film making.

However, it is a close race on the Indian market between Indian and foreign films and to a very large extent, foreign films have an influential hold over the market and public than what our Indian films have. They lacked the language but their films supplied the rest. Of late, even this language barrier they have crossed by dubbing foreign films into local languages.

NON-INDIAN FILMS

Dealing with the alleged competition from foreign films, the Film Enquiry Committee, discount forcefully the very existence of the competition as such, they state that only a few theatres in India exclusively screen non-Indian films. Non-official sources estimate a total of 64 theatres as exclusively showing such films.

Besides, at several theatres, matinee and morning shows are regularly conducted for non-Indian films. So the total of screeing time given to such films should be taken into account and whatever percentage it works out to, to that extent, Indian films are denied this time.

What is the percentage of screening time? While correct official figures are lacking, non-official estimates compute that 13% of the total playing time—counted according to number of shows—is being given to foreign films. A little over 1/8th is a valuable loss.

Again the Enquiry Committee says that the normal audiences for Indian and non-Indian films do not overlap and at the same time add a rider, that this is of course doubtful and open to argument. The number of foreign films coming in is more than the number of films that are produced in India. The range of their reach may be more in urban areas and superficial in rural parts.

Since the beginning stunt films are shown in rural parts pretty often. Of late films apparently clothed so nicely with propaganda do get screened very often in rural parts.

But it is to be admitted that we lack in perfection in treatment, presentation, acting and finally in the story content. The foreigners, in their own languages, have a reservoir of literature, dramas, plays and stories. So also we have, in each one of the 14 major languages, apart from those in the original Sanskrit. Except for mythological stories, we are yet to get into the reservoir of our own literature and bring out a new series. Few original stories have been attempted here, as the incentive to attempt as such is lacking. We take most of the stories and incidents that are presented in foreign films and portray them to suit out own needs. Our producers take a line of least effort. Judged in this context, however, the rate of development the film industry has shown appears creditable. But it is an imitative success, and not an

By Chari

original one. But is this phenomenon desirable for the stability of our industry?

CHARGE AGAINST INDIAN PRODUCERS

Why do we not delve deep into the core of our literature? Why do we not present original themes based on social, religious and historical developments of our country? As pointed out before it takes a lot of effort, and even if one ventures, it is very unlikely that the public would appreciate it. That is why some producers, though eager, do not attempt. Here the producer of a motion picture in India is at a disadvantage and little knowing this, the criticisms are levelled on the Indian films and producers in a deprecatory manner. Such critics should realise that the charge should not be laid on the Indian producers.

In India, it is estimated that there are nearly 3,400 theatres. Thirteen per cent of the playing time of these theatres is occupied for the exhibition of foreign films. Just as, for our Indian producers, the source of inspiration and effort is the foreign film, whatever form the inspiration takes shape, imitation, copying or adaptation, similarly for the picture going public too foreign pictures have set the standard of appreciation. The mind of the public, seeing foreign films biassed with this foreign influence and atmosphere, will neve aprpreciate anything purely Indian.

This may be termed a tall theory and there it is with all its glaring ugliness. Their minds get psychologically affected and influenced.

It may be said that only a minority sees English or foreign films. True. But that group is an influential and vocal minority. They have a voice in society and from these ranks spring criticisms and advices and the others do get swayed by views of this section. The English speaking group wield successful inflence in all matters except at election with an adult franchise.

PARALLEL OF LANGUAGE

To take a parallel, the development of Indian language is retarded to a great extent on account of the existence of English language. For the last hundred years, English has been given an importance that it has conditioned the mind of the educated public to think in terms of English, act in terms of English culture and habits. Many of them do not know the exact counterpart in their mother tongue of many English words and phrases they know. Many have forgotten to write in their language.

Unfortunately a pseudo-mind which could never be kindled for any original and native thinking has been developed.

As long as English is there, as a factor that is found enough for one's living or conversation or literature, so long the development of the local language will receive serious set back. If, in spite of this, had there been any development, it is due to the fact that pioneers and reformers had put up a mighty effort to ward foreign influence. If such influence of a foreign language was not there, the indigenous language would have developed itself rapidly.

Similarly merchants and manufacturers would vouchsafe that the existence in the market of foreign goods does not induce one to purchase any indigenous counterpart. It may be that the quality of the foreign goods is better. It may be that the packaging and gloss on foreign products are attractive. It may be said that the Indian merchants are less honest and have more profit seeking motive. But this is a general criticism and not a specific point to encourage foreign goods. Critics may also say that the existence of a foreign product has a healthy influence in improving the quality of the indigenous products: But this is thin logic. Practically viewing, the Indian manufacturer suffers. His clientele gets divided, and turn-over becomes less, hence incentive to producing quality goods lacks.

He only presents a colourable imitation. So he has to face a serious competition. Thus the existence of the foreign product adversely affects the Indian manufacturer.

So also in the case of films while depicting social themes. The influence of dress, drapery, manners and ways of living, as shown in foreign films, have an effect on Indian films.

DUAL STANDARD OF ETHICS

The foreign producer is licentious on this side, and in the atmosphere of his story he can be as liberal, as codes of decency, standard of culture and civilisation are liberal in this country. The standard of approach to this social ethics in our country is different and rigid. But our film going public used to seeing foreign films, gets corrupted mentally and seeks something similar to the foreign stuff. Hence it was that in the past few years trend of films leaned heavily on the Western ways. This change-over was compelled by psychological necessities. Not realising this, everyone condemns the Indian film producers harshly.

This dual standard of ethics and code of application should terminate. Any film shown in our country should have only one standard — and that too an indigenous one — applied and such of those which do not conform should be debarred.

Unless the censors adopt an uniform policy, the influence of this dual standard reaches great depths, resulting in the public mind getting corrupted and the Indian producer driven to the necessity of adjusting his product to suit the corrupted mind. Ways and means are provided by this to influence to corrupt the community politically, socially, ethically and culturally.

If ever an Indian producer attempts at anything cent per cent Indian, his audiece do not turn up, but critics may applaud his attempt. The good producer as such never returns to produce another.

As said before, our Censors have two different standards of judgment when they review films. One for foreign and other for Indian films.

So actually foreign films, contents of which have greater excitement value, with pep, sensation and psychological thrill, they are passed. Though Indian producers do not go so far in portrayal, but keep on border line the censors are strict and do not allow.

Again it is a sad thing to notice that only in India so much of exhibition facilities are being given to foreign films. No Indian films Producer has even a partial facility to show his film in other foreign countries. The Trade and Government there have put an iron door. Even though once in a while, our films happen to be very good, we do not get any facility.

The history of Wadia's "Court Dancer", Shantaram's "Dr. Kotnis", Mehboob's "Aan" and Vasan's "Chandralekha", would reveal how impossible it is to get one public theatre for the films.

None of the producers, I am sure, are satisfied with the extent of facilities that are given to them. Are they showing their films to American or British audiences, in the respective countries. Whereas the American films enter India quite freely and the release facilities are more favourable to them than what Indian films get here. Why should they alone get these facilities, when we are denied similar facilities in their country? Those in this trade are unconscious of this problem and the existence of this competition which to a great extent restricts the scope of their business, cuts the revenue and at the same time make them objects of ridicule and criticisms from the public. None seem to have thought over it. Are they afraid of the foreign pro ducers? Why should they be? Th capital invested in this country i not foreign, and the Indian pro ducers and traders should realis that once the foreign films ar removed from the Indian marke the growth of their business in a its facets is assured. There mus be an embargo on the import o foreign films into this countr There is absolutely no necessit for us to see English films. Whe similar facilities are denied to in foreign countries why the Go should we be liberal? If the Gov ernment cannot put an embar on foreign films atleast the fil exhibitors should have that patri tism to deny screening time t these foreign films.

At least till 1951, English p tures from America, and Britis alone were coming to our marke But since the International Fil Festival that was conducted by the Films Division, films are gr ting imported on a rapid lev from other foreign countries t well. Most of them have politic background and colour. The enor mous drain of money that is caus ed on account of this import when compared to the general r venue our Indian films would an interesting study. This aspe the extent of corruptive influen on the minds these films have much dangerous than the wo Indian film has on the mind. The Government should think seriously over this and f a stop to influence of foreig films on Indian mind.

In the name of exchanging c tural relations such import films are being made. But fil should be treated separately not tied on to other forms cultural contact.

As I have said the 15 per ce of the total playing time is assig ed for exhibition of foreign film naturally to that extent door denied for playing of Indian fil and Indian producer loses. more such films are imported i the country the lesser is the i centive for the Indian producer produce better to invest more this time is allotted for Indi films, incentive would be more and there would be more produc tion—more production means more employment. If dian market is completely reser for Indian films, I dare say th will be absolutely no unemp ment among the Cine Technici of India and the growth of t business being assured the pro ducers can look forward to a future with some hope and co dence and plan on precise lin

It is time that the Film Fed tion as the one Corporate bo guarding the interests of the dian Film Industry realised and set their task to agitate retention of Indian market themselves for reasons set above.

JET BOMBSHELL—Estelita, co-star of Pine-Thomas' "Tropi Zone," has been named the "Jet Bombshell" by the Movie Goers Club Havana, Cuba. The curvaceous talented actres portrays a night club entertainer in the vivid outdoor Tech nicolor adventure drama which also co-stars Ronald Reaga and Rhonda Fleming for Paramount.

THE Indian film industry, though second only to Hollywood in importance, is suffering from many handicaps.

The main obstacle is the influx of foreign films which rob their Indian prototypes not only of theatre facilities, but enjoy a type of most-favoured-nation treatment at the hands of the censors. None of the Indian producers enjoys similar amenities in foreign countries.

The author makes a forceful plea for the reservation of Indian market for Indian films.

The tide grew stronger and Annette soon found herself unable to make any headway.

Million Dollar Mermaid

IN 1900 the World thought of Australia as the home of the bush and the boomerang. But in the bustling town of Sydney, three other B's had moved in. Bach, Beethoven and Brahms.

By
ERIC ARTHUR

A serialized novelization of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Technicolor motion picture.

The events, characters and firms depicted in this photoplay are fictitious. Any similarity to actual persons, living or dead, or to actual firms, is purely coincidental.

Specifically, they had invaded the neat three story white frame structure of Professor Frederick Kellerman's music conservatory, where the young and old studied all the musical arts from cello to ballet. The latter was being taught by a woman instructor to a group of children who cavorted awkwardly though happily on the conservatory lawn.

Observing them from the window of a room above was little Annette Kellerman, the professor's daughter. She gazed wistfully at the agile healthy legs of the group below. Her own legs, encased in braces, were rigid, almost unmanageable.

Kellerman, a tall artistic looking man in his early fifties, entered the room. Annette moved wistfully to the piano at which she had been practising.

"Mozart is very quiet in here," her father chided gently. He went to the window and saw what she had been looking at. His hand closed sympathetically over hers on the keyboard. "My baby, don't be envious of the others. I know how much you'd like to be out there with them dancing and playing. But music can be a source of happiness, too."

●

Some weeks later, busy with one of his students, Kellerman was interrupted by his housekeeper, Frieda, who announced that Annette had disappeared again. Recently, she had been going off every afternoon without saying a word to anyone. Kellerman left his student, determined to discover where Annette went.

He found her clothes piled up on a beach at the waterfront. Alarmed, he peered out over the waves. He saw Annette struggling toward shore, her legs kicking with great effort. Alarmed, he waded out and caught her up in his arms.

"Annette, my baby, in heaven's name, whatever possessed you? You might have drowned."

Joyfully Annette announced that she couldn't drown because she'd learned to swim and her legs felt strong, the strongest they've been since she'd been ill. "I can even walk without my braces," she told him, and manipulating her legs with some difficulty she circled the amazed professor. "Swimming can't hurt me, papa," she said happily. "How could anything hurt when it makes you feel so good. Please let me come back here and swim again."

His eyes moist, Kellerman hugged the child to him, realizing that with her own simple logic she had accomplished something magnificent.

Annette made swift progress in her recovery. Gradually her legs became limber, she danced with the children and played with them. But most of the time, she swam. She entered competition after competition and came away with one swimming trophy after another. So, through her early teen-age years she won laurels for herself and became a champion swimmer.

●

It was as a fully-grown radiant young woman with no vestige of her childhood infirmity, that she stood dripping in her bathing suit before the judge of the amateur swimming meet in New South Wales. The judge handed her a large handsome cup, the prize of her latest victory.

"This is getting to be a habit, Annette," the judge smiled. "What do you do with all these cups?"

"They're crowding papa right out of his study," Annette laughed.

At the conservatory, Professor Kellerman sat gloomily behind his desk. Another parent had just withdrawn her child from the classes. There were hardly enough students left to pay the expenses.

"I'm closing the school," he told Annette. "My old friend Thomas Crocker of the Crocker conservatory in London has offered me a post as his assistant."

"Papa, if it's money...." Annette said, "you don't have to——I—I could teach swimming—maybe turn professional. There were nearly a thousand people at that race today."

But Kellerman wouldn't hear of it. Swimming was Annette's hobby. It must remain just that. It had blessed her with good health But as a career—her music and ballet must come first. "London will give you a chance to go on with your studies. It may be the best thing for both of us."

●

On board the ship that was taking them to England, Annette and her father met Jimmy Sullivan and Doc Cronnol, a couple of promoters who were bringing back with them from Australia a boxing kangaroo named Sydney with whom they intended to make a fortune. At the sight of the lovely Annette whom he recognized from her pictures in the newspapers, Jimmy was intrigued. And Annette was not displeased with the attentions of the young handsome promoter. He was surprised to learn that she was going to study ballet and had no intentions of furthering her swimming career in London.

On deck one evening Jimmy confessed to Annette that she had him puzzled. "I've been asking myself how a girl as pretty as you can break swimming records: and how a girl who breaks swimming records can insist on ballet dancing as a career...."

"What's wrong with ballet?" Annette asked.

"Don't know. Guess I've always associated it with long hair and swans."

"And I'm the duck type?"

"No—what I mean is—" Jimmy stopped and studied her admiringly. "Whatever type you are it must be my type." Annette was not unmoved by his words or the tone in which they were spoken. "Please don't think me forward," he went on, "but there's something I want to ask you."

"Yes?"

"I-I want to manage you," Jimmy blurted out.

Annette laughed at the ridiculousness of the situation. Jimmy scowled at her.

"I know a great bet when I see one," he said. "If two thousand people come to see you in Sydney, ten thousand people would pay to see you in London. I'd give the act a twist, something new—not just swimming." He gestured grandly. "Annette Kellerman, the Australian mermaid! Half woman—half fish! Why you might be a bigger draw than the kangaroo."

"I doubt it," the brusque voice of Kellerman interrupted. Annette's father stood frowning near them. "Mr. Sullivan," he said, stiffly. "For your information my daughter is not half-woman, half-fish. She is, I assure you, all woman."

"I-I couldn't agree with you more," Jimmy hastily affirmed.

His daughter was not interested in a professional swimming career, Kellerman told Jimmy, bluntly. Her sole interest was the ballet. And taking Annette by the hand he led her away.

●

Upon their arrival in London, Kellerman went at once to Crocker's conservatory. There he learned that his friend had died suddenly and the conservatory had been closed. Kellerman turned unhappily to Annette.

"I-I don't know what to say. Most of our funds went for passage- -"

"It's only one gate that's closed, papa," Annette said, consolingly, "Don't worry. The Kellermans will always eat."

To keep them going until Kellerman found work Annette pawned some of her swimming trophies. Returning to their very modest furnished apartment after one such trip to the pawnbroker, Annette found Jimmy and Doc waiting for her. Jimmy had a proposition. Annette could make some money if she'd help them out with a publicity stunt advertising their kangaroo act which they'd booked into a carnival.

"What I had in mind was a swim down the Thames," Jimmy explained. "Maybe five or six miles ending at the carnival. We'd follow you in a rowboat, of course. We'll pay you five pounds and fifty per cent of the first day's proceeds."

It was a tempting offer. Annette thought for a moment, then turned to them. "If you're going to stage a swim why not make it a 'real' swim."

"What do you mean?" Jimmy asked.

"Six miles won't impress anybody. But 'twenty' six miles might."

"Twenty-six miles!" Doc gasped. "I can't even row that far."

Jimmy was enthusiastic at the idea. "Honey, if you mean that—why I'll stand this town on its ear. I'll notify the press—really play it up!"

Kellerman came into the room, regarding Jimmy and Doc suspiciously. Annette told her father Jimmy's proposition—five pounds to do a swim. Briefly, she sketched the plan for him. Kellerman did not approve.

"Swimming to publicize a kangaroo—I simply can't see you indulging in any such cheap sensationalism."

Annette shrugged and turned to the crestfallen Jimmy. "You heard the answer. That's it."

"Besides, if it's a matter of money," Kellerman told his daughter, "I have a job—a place called Casky's Tavern. Not exactly the concert stage but it means we can pay the rent."

●

CASKY'S Tavern was indeed no concert stage. It was a cheap beer hall boasting a show under the supervision of a master of ceremonies. The place was half filled with a rowdy crowd of the type that talked back to the performers. The master of ceremonies announced Kellerman's act.

"..And now, we have brought all the way from Australia, that world renowned virtuoso of the piano, Professor Kellerman."

The proprietor put a hand on Kellerman's shoulder. "Now don't take this too seriously, Professor," he confided, "It's all in fun and the customers want a good laugh. Just see that you play the number all the way through or you don't get paid." He pointed to a special piano that had been pushed on to the stage.

Puzzled, Kellerman sat down at it and began to play. Unseen by him, Annette had slipped into the back of the tavern and watched apprehensively. Kellerman's first few notes were sour. He got up and opened the top of the piano to see what was wrong. Two pigeons flew out. The audience laughed boisterously. Kellerman resumed playing. The piano began to buckle sideways. Two cats came out from beneath it. Several of the keys exploded like firecrac-

(Continued on Page 20 Col. 1)

"I know how much you'd like to be out there with them dancing and playing. But music can be a source of happiness, too".

SENTINELS OF INDIA'S *Eastern Frontier*

LUSHAI HILLS PEOPLE WANT 'MIZORAM'

The writer, who is a prominent Calcutta journalist, toured the Lushai Hills recently.

In this informative article he gives a detailed description of the life and problems of these hill-tribes guarding the 318-mile-long line of the Indo-Pak-Burma frontier.

By Satyen Sen

FROM Silchar, the headquarters of Cachar district, it is a lovely stretch of wide road that runs almost straight due south for nearly 14 miles to the terminus of 113-mile newly-built Dwarband-Aijal arterial highway, the life-line of the Lushai Hills.

Crossing a wooden bridge that spans a narrow channel demarcating the boundaries of Cachar and the autonomous hill district one rather abruptly jolts upon a steep climb of the zigzag pathway flanked by dark forest-clad hill ranges on both sides. Henceforward it is a continuous uphill journey right up to the destination with nothing but virgin forests, thickly-wooded mountain tops and shadowy ranges visible anywhere.

Topographically, the Lushai Hills district has certain strange peculiarities. The entire area of the district of 8,092 square miles is covered by long parallel ridges of mountain with no valley worth its name existing anywhere in it. The villages are perched on the tops of ridges or spurs, the Lushais and Kukis who form the predominant tribes inhabiting the land being fond of living on hill-tops unlike the Khasis. This is the reaso wnhy the arterial road that connects the headquarters of the hill district to Silchar in the plains has had to be taken right along the mountain tops in sharp ascents, the gradient often times being as steep as 1 in 11, until Aijal on the peak of a 3,500-foot mountain is reached.

The earliest known inhabitants of the Lushai Hills were the Kukis, and Lushais were not heard of until 1840 when they invaded and occupied the hills. The Lushais, who now call themselves Mizos, are in fact a Mongoloid race of Siamese-Burmese origin.

Warlike and aggressive the Mizos towards the middle of the 19th century completely ousted the comparatively peaceful Kukis and took possession of the entire hills. Even now the Lushai chiefs say that the land in the Lushai Hills is their hereditary property by right of conquest.

It was after several expeditions that the British Government of India subjugated the Lushais during the latter half of the last century and most of the areas of the hills were annexed to India. The extreme southern portion of the Lushai hills, however, defied ouslaughts of the British forces for some time more and was not brought under the Imperial rule until 1924.

MISSIONARIES' WORK

Vanquished and conciliated the Lushais soon gave up migratory habits and settled down on the land they had conquered from the Kukis. Between 1911 and 1931 campaigns of mass conversion to Christianity were launched by two British missionary organisations—the Welsh Presbyterian Mission and the London Baptist Mission—which established their headquarters at Aijal and Lungleh respectively.

The unsophisticated minds of the warlike tribe were furrowed methodically and by the time the British quit India the Christian population amongst the Lushais had risen to over 90 per cent.

During the last one hundred years of their settled life the Lushais have developed a nice social order and have turned these inhospitable hills into a nursery of a wonderful civilisation. If the life of the Nagas is suffused with an awesome grandeur and mysticism, that of the Khasis with resplendent romanticism and colourfulness, life in this Lushai Hills is marked by richness of social and moral values.

All over the Lushai Hills district, whose population is now about 200,000, begging and theft are unknown.

Not to speak of the villages, even in Aijal town few doors are bolted at night and few locks and anti-theft devices are in use.

There is no begging in the Lushai Hills although the district does not produce enough food.

It is the high percentage of literacy amongst the masses which now comes as high as 50 per cent. Barring Travancore-Cochin no State in India can even now boast of such a high percentage of literate population.

The Lushais, despite the absence of any scholastic tradition of their own, have now been running a school almost in every populated village.

EVE'S BIG ROLE

Women in Lushai Hills have made by far the greater contribution in the building of the new civilisation than the menfolk. Swarms of graceful figures, trim ankles, dimpled white and brown arms, in costumes matching the colour of butterflies — a kaleidoscope of smiles and flashing eyes —predominate every throb of the Lushai life. The Lushai woman of today is a never-failing element in full charge of the household duties, as an expert spinner and weaver of clothes and costumes, a stall-keeper and purchaser in the bazaars, a hewer of wood from the forests and a drawer of water from below the gorges hundred of feet deep, a patient teacher in the primary school, and an active worker in the "jhum" agriculture.

Women in Lushai Hills enjoy complete freedom both before and after marriage.

Like the "Zawl-buk" (the house for unmarried young men) the unmarried young women in Lushai Hills have their own institutions in the villages. Here all unmarried young women, after they reach an age of understanding, live together and are taught the arts of womanhood. In this house the day is spent in toils and hard work for the community, while the evenings are spent in light enjoyments amidst songs and dances. Thus from an early age through freedom, toil and training the girls learn to take independent charge of their lives. In the "Zawl-buk" also things go on in the same way and the boys learn the art of making themselves useful to the community in their own way.

POOR ECONOMY

No bank has yet considered it worthwhile to have any branch in Aijal or Lungleh towns which are the biggest places in the Lushai Hills. The reason is quite simple. In Lushai Hills, they say, none knows the art of making money or saving anything out of the earnings.

I was told by a Lushai gentleman in Aijal that in Aijal a man possessing one hundred rupees is supposed to be an exceptionally rich man.

According to him the number of such exceptionally rich Lushais in the entire district could be counted on fingers.

It is this poorly developed economy of the district that the young Lushai leaders of today are intensely worried about. During the British rule there had been little or no attempt to survey the resources or to make out any plan for tapping them for increasing the wealth and amenities of the people. And every educated Lushai today believes that the hills bear abundant resources which, if exploited on a planned basis, could easily raise the standard of life of the economically backward people. Besides, there are long-standing difficulties from which the people are suffering greatly and which the District Council, nay, any national administration worth the name, ought to take up without any further delay. This of course, would involve large expenditure which could not be met out of the local funds and for which the District Council leaders have already approached the Assam Government and the Centre.

The scarcity of water in the Lushai Hills and particularly at Aijal causes acute hardship from year to year. The existence of the all-weather-flowing Clong river, only a few miles away from Aijal town, offers nice opportunity for installation of a hydro-electric plant. The resources at the disposal of the district are inadequate even to meet the necessary expenditure. The District Council has, therefore, appealed to the Assam Government to grant an adequate sum for the installation of the hydro-electric plant at Aijal. The hydro-electric scheme could be a multi-purpose project. Besides pumping out sufficient water for supplying Aijal town it will generate electricity and help the growth of small industries like ginning factories, rice mills and fruit preservation factories.

The Lushais are a hard-working and adaptable people. With the abundant resources for the generation of power that Nature has bestowed upon the land sufficiently tapped and made available to the people, the Lushai Hills can easily be turned into a prosperous centre of cottage industries which can to a very large extent rectify the economic backwardness of the area. There is also a strong need for improvement of communications by opening a few more good arterial roads and feeder highways to connect the various populated hill areas—particularly in the south and western parts of the district which have been virtually isolated since the partition of India. Opening up of road communications would also go a long way in easing the economic problems of the South Lushai Hills, where even essential commodities like salt and kerosene, which have to be imported from outside sell in at sky-rocketting prices.

NEED OF SURVEY

According to local information there are coal beds and deposits of petroleum, mica and other important minerals in Lushai Hills. It is amazing that the Geological Survey of India have not yet found time to make any arrangements for the exploration of the mineral potentialities of the district despite repeated requests. It is high time an expert survey was undertaken in this direction so that the exploitable mineral and natural resources could be assessed to help the framing of national plans for development of the area.

The strategic importance of the area that it has a border of 210 miles with Burma in the East and 128 miles with Pakistan in the west and south, is also another strong reason why development plans of the Lushai Hills deserve urgent attention of the authorities.

April 20, 1952, is a red letter day in the history of the Lushai Hills. It was on this day that the Chief Minister of Assam formally inaugurated the autonomous Lushai Hills District Council at Aijal in which are vested wide powers to make laws in respect of land, unclassed State forests, use of canals and water courses for agriculture, regulation of "jhumming", establishment of village and town committees, and all matters pertaining to the civic administration of villages and towns, establishment and maintenance of village and town police, appointment and succession of chiefs and headmen, inheritance of property and social customs. The entire judicial administration of the Lushai Hills, barring the trial of offences punishable with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for a term of not less than five years and such other offences arising out of laws specified by the Governor for that purpose has also been vested in the District Council and the courts established by it.

The Mizo Union which swept the polls in the District Council election is led by younger people, mostly below 40. The Executive Committee of the District Council consists of three members—Mr. Lalsawia, Chief Executive Member and Messrs. F. Sangkunga and Hrangaia—all belonging to the Union. The Chairman of the District Council is Dr. Rosiama, a non-party nominated member, who has been chosen by the Mizo Union members.

The District Council has since held several sessions and have introduced important changes in the administration. One of the sessions of the District Council was inaugurated and addressed by Prime Minister Pandit Nehru when he visited the Lushai Hills last April.

The entire Lushai Hills district is today in a ferment of intense urge for political and economic development to secure a better standard of living for the people and to march shoulder to shoulder with people in other parts of India towards the common goal of progress and plenty. On the political front the Mizo minds are working up with increasing vigour for the abolition of Chiefdom, to get away from the shackles of the feudal order that are now regarded to be an interposition between the democratic government and the people.

WANT MIZORAM

It is also the demand of the Mizo Union that the name of Lushai Hills must be changed into Mizoram or "the country of the Mizos" to bring about the psychological change among all, so that under the democratic Indian set-up it will be the Mizo people and not the 300 feudal chiefs who are the masters of the land of the Lushais.

Another reason why the Mizo Union wants to avoid the name 'Lushai' is that the chiefs claim their origin from a clan in the Siamese-Burmese frontier named 'Lusei' and that the name Lushai Hills had been given by the British.

Not merely in the political front but also in the religious front the same spirit of nationalism is transforming the ecclesiastical structure. The Mizos of today are resenting to be ruled by outside church organizations. What they want is nothing short of a "Mizonation" in their Mizoram. There is a strong undercurrent of a movement in the countryside for the revival of old Lushai festivals and customs which had been banned by the foreign missionaries for the Christian inhabitants.

In the cultural field the Mizos are now struggling to break up the wall of isolation from the rest of India raised by the foreign missionaries. One Mizo Union member told me that arrangements were well under way to translate some works of Rabindranath Tagore into the Lushai language. There are also plans to translate the works of Sarat and other notable Hindi, Bengali and Assamese writers for the use of boys and girls in the schools.

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A hefty housewife of the North-Eastern hill tribes of India with a smiling kid—that augurs well for the safety of the country's frontier.

Telegraph Centenary

INDIA'S LINKS WITH The World

Progress Of Overseas Communications

UNTIL the early 19th century India's communications with other countries of the world depended upon the caravan, the sailing boat and the steamship. A letter took weeks sometimes months.

Even in 1865, when the first telegraphic communication between Europe and India was started, a letter from London to Bombay took about a month to reach.

After the establishment of the overseas telegraph lines, in the first few years, the number of messages were few and the average time of transmission was about six days and eight hours. In 1870, additional and direct cables were laid and the average time was reduced to one day, six hours and twenty minutes. On June 23, 1870 in London and at the corresponding time in Bombay was celebrated the completion of the submarine system of telegraphy between India and England and thence to America. Three days later, the Viceroy of India from Simla and the President of United States from Washington exchanged greetings. At about the same period, cables were laid from Madras to places eastwards and contact with other countries maintained.

Radio Service

In 1927, the first Radio telegraph channel was opened between Bombay and London. Six years later a radio telephone circuit was effected between these two countries. India's contacts with other countries of the world were maintained through the great international net-work via London. The only other direct telephone service opened in 1933 between Japan and India was closed in 1941 upon Japan's entry in the war. Under the exigencies of the war, radio telegraph channels from India to Great Britain were increased and temporary channels were opened direct with Australia and Chungking in China. A temporary direct service was also established with the U.S.A.

With the achievement of Independence in 1947, and India's aim to keep close contact with other countries of the world, the overseas communications expanded rapidly. The organisation which was a private company operating as a subsidiary of a British concern, was nationalised and brought under the direct control of the Ministry of Communications.

The importance of expanding international communications was recognised and a sum of Rs. 10/- million was set aside for the reorganisation and expansion of the Overseas Communications Service in 1950.

During the last three years, the number of direct channels of radio communication between India and foreign countries has increased by 300 per cent. India has now direct radio telegraph service with Afghanistan, Indonesia, Japan, Russia and Thailand in addition to the U.K. The temporary radio telegraph channels with Australia, China and U.S.A. have been made permanent. Radio photo telegraph channels are maintained with U.S.A. and the U.K. and telephone channels have been established with the United Kingdom, Japan, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran and East Africa. These direct communication links have assisted India in strengthhening the economic, cultural and friendly ties with other countries.

Overseas Traffic

In view of the size and requirements of the country, the Overseas Communications are conducted from different places in India. The gateways of foreign communications—at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras—are strategically placed in respect of commercial, cultural and allied activities. The extent of the evergrowing overseas traffic can be gauged from the fact that at present over 65 million words by telegraph, 10,000 calls by telephone and about 100 radio photos are handled every year to and from foreign countries by this organisation. The service has extensive plans of expansion and re-organisation in conformity with the economic, political and cultural needs of the country.

Requests are being received from many neighbouring as well as distant countries for the establishment of direct radio communications with them and the day will not be far off when India will be linked directly with almost every country of the world.

Signals Help The Army

SIGNALS play an all important part in modern defence forces. One cannot conceive of an efficient Army, Navy, or Air Force without an efficient Signals Organisation attached to them. Signals are the very life and soul of an efficient defence force.

The first application of line signalling was made by the British Army in India in 1854. In 1857 the scattered British forces were kept in telegraphic touch with one another and with the Government in Calcutta through the civil telegraph service.

When World War I began in 1914, the warring nations were equipped in varying degrees with line, visual and wireless means of communications. The

When World War II broke out in 1939 the signals set up were found to be totally inadequate. The armies were mechanised, and were vast and complex in armaments. The rapid development of the tank and the aircraft increased their mobility. Armies in the field could advance or withdraw scores of miles in a day. In such conditions, a complete re-orientation of the signalling system became unavoidable.

COMES OF AGE

Among all the means of communications, wireless lends itself to rapid installation and great flexibility. It came to age in the Second World War. Wireless became supreme among the signal instruments of communications.

The greatest limitation on the wireless is that it can be both intercepted and jammed by the enemy from his own country. In order, therefore, to limit the chances of interception by the enemy, production of a very high frequency equipment is receiving greater consideration. Wireless transmission on very high frequency will provide greater immunity from interception.

Shaw-Nehru Meeting

Radio-picture of the meeting between Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, and George Bernard Shaw in London during the former's visit to the United Kingdom in 1949.

UNSEEN EYES & EARS GUIDE THE PILOT

UNTIL a few years ago, pilots mostly flew by visual reference to the ground and only the intrepid ventured into "instrument flying", i.e. flying solely by reference to navigating instruments contained in the aircraft.

Lack of visibility through darkness, clouds, mist or fog interfered with schedules and it was usual for long distance air services to fly only by day and to park for the night at some convenient airport. With the impetus the war gave to electronics in aviation, things have changed in recent years. Right from the start till the moment he lands, the pilot is watched by ground stations through electronic aids which guide him through clouds and rain and fog and thunderstorm. From these ground stations, the pilot receives all the information that he needs for a safe flight; warnings, when he might go off course and guidance to enable him to fly and land safely

These unseen eyes and ears at the ground stations are provided by the aeronautical telecommunication services of the Civil Aviation Department.

India has been abreast of other advanced countries in the provision of aeronautical telecommunication facilities. Beginning in 1947 with 14 aeronautical telecommunication stations, consisting only of medium frequency communication channels and direction finding aids, the aeronautical telecommunication service today has 61 stations providing 448 radio facilities.

Start To Finish

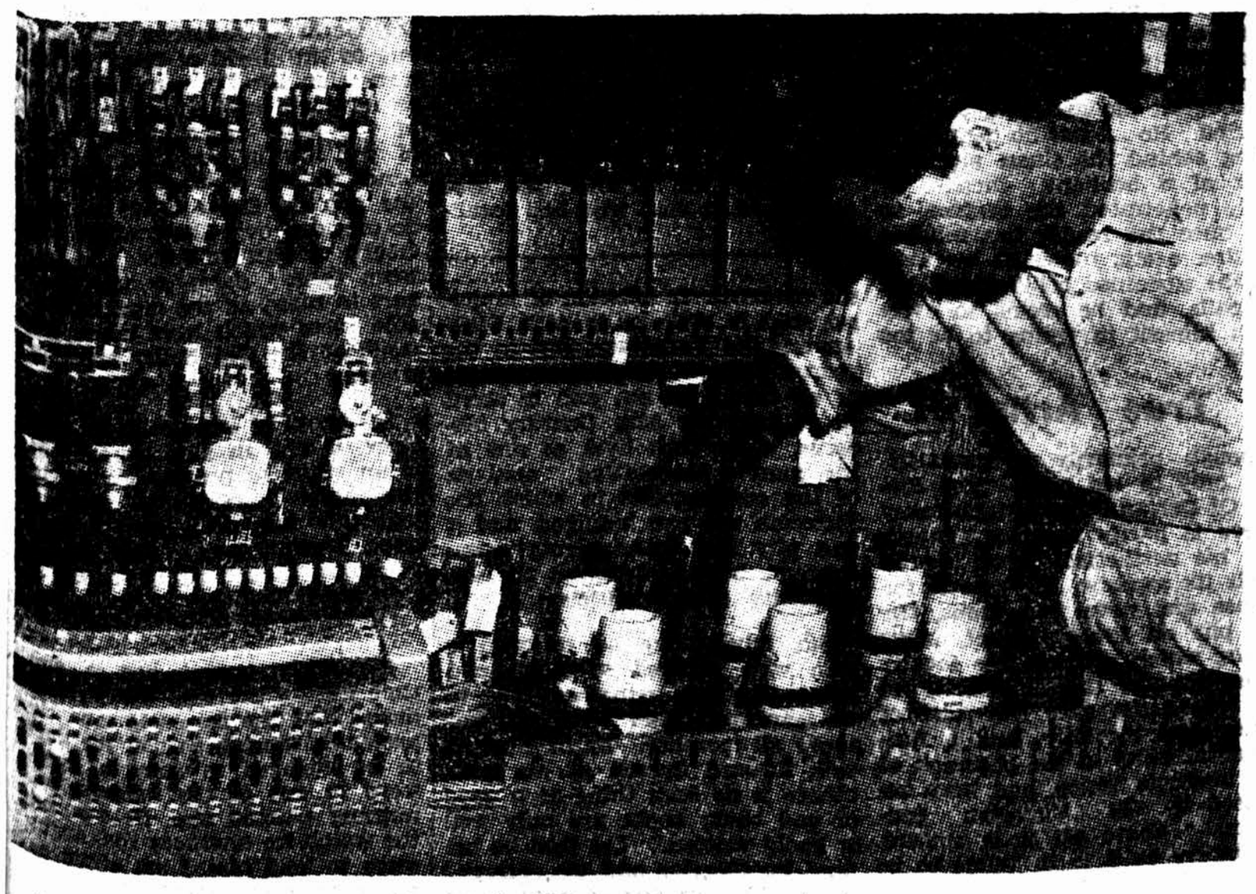
The need for the pilot to be in constant touch with the ground stations, specially under bad weather conditions is vital Radio telephony is used as the means of communication between the ground station and the aircraft upto a distance of approximately 80 to 100 miles. Beyond this distance, wireless telegraphy can be used, although radio telephony channels have also been provided at international airports, to enable pilots of suitably equipped aircraft to remain in contact with the ground stations on radio telephone over long distances, without the use of wireless telegraphy.

There are also navigational aids which have been provided to enable pilots to navigate their aircraft along a particular route. With the help of these aids, the pilot can determine the position or bearing of his aircraft at any given moment, the distance from the airport and the direction in which he should fly. These aids not only help the pilot during flight but are also of immense value to him in landing safely.

Rigid Standards

On an average, the international airports of India are equipped with six different kinds of radio navigation aids and a number of aeromobile communication channels in conformity with standards laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organisation. At other aerodromes, all the necessary aeromobile communication channels and aids to navigation have been provided.

TO MEET GROWING TRAFFIC



An O. C. S. engineer is seen here installing a new transmitter to meet the increasing demands on the service, at th e Overseas Communications Centre.

talking of BOOKS

Puritanism Takes Toll Of Genius

OSCAR WILDE—THE MAN AND THE WRITER

THE puritanism of Victorian England has taken deadly toll of her men of genius; and among its tragic victims there is probably no more pathetic figure than Oscar Wilde.

Novelist, dramatist and poet, his personal life aroused more controversy in his age than that of any other man of letters, Byron alone excepted.

To understand Oscar Wilde—the man and the writer—one has to understand the age he lived in and wrote in. His was the eternal problem of genius at odds with conventional standards of morality, and inevitably the personal life of this gifted man of letters crumbled in tragedy before society's remorseless vengeance. Strait-laced Victorianism took its last pound of flesh from this mercurial figure who had so blatantly and flagrantly violated its standards of respectability and so contemptuously laughed at its conventional estimates of men, matters and morals.

The Contrast

Oscar Fingall O'Flahertie Wilde was born at Dublin on the 15th of October, 1856, and educated at Dublin and Oxford. He was one of the two great literary figures that native Ireland gave to English literature in the second half of the nineteenth century; the other was that peerless Irishman—George Bernard Shaw. Both men were primarily dramatists, yet there was a world of difference between the treatment the British public meted out to these two sons of Mother Ireland!

As men and as writers, Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde stood at opposite points of the compass: Shaw—the political crusader, the socialist writer, the Fabian economist, and the personal ascetic; Wilde—the lion of the London drawing rooms, the darling of society hostesses, the man of the flesh, and basically the elegant if dissolute product of all that was best and worst in Victorian aristocratic society, however much he may have scoffed at it. Both men lampooned society, but while Shaw in his earlier years was called "that horrible Communist" London society looked upon Wilde's earlier caricatures as the cleverness of a pet spoilt child. Here Wilde was probably nearer akin to that other great Irish-born dramatist, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, than to Shaw: both Sheridan and he were part and parcel of the very society they indicted with such brilliant sarcasm!

At Oxford, that home of last causes, Wilde imbibed the influence of Ruskin and Pater, and was the leader of the younger aesthetes, of what came to be known as the "Art for At's sake" school. For sheer versatility, Wilde had few rivals in English literature of the 19th century: his poems appeared in 1881 at the young age of twenty-six, and a collection of critical studies titled "Intentions" in 1891. Of his dramas, 1893 saw "Lady Windermere's Fan"; 1894 "Salome" and "A Woman Of No Importance"; 1895 "An Ideal Husband" and "The Importance Of Being Earnest". Among his novels, "Lord Arthur Savilles's Crime" was first published in 1887, and "The Picture Of Dorian Gray" in 1891.

A few years later the crisis broke out in which society crushed the man who had so long set it at defiance. Wilde's excessive debaucheries, his clandestine vices, and above all his homosexual associations with young men, some of them like Lord Alfred Douglas coming from London's best families, had set the stolid Englishman ablaze. Victorian England was prepared to make no further allowances to genius that so openly made a mockery of all its conventional standards of morality and it was left to one of those choleric English peers to call Oscar Wilde—openly, in writing, and at his club—a "sodomist", with the vital word incidentally wrongly spelt.

Olympian Battle

Wilde could do little else other than suing the noble lord for libel. At the trwial such astounding revelations were made that the Government had no option but to charge Oscar Wilde in a criminal indictment with immoral practices. For sheer brilliance Oscar Wilde's trial remains unsurpassed in the history of jurisprudence. It was truly a battle of the giants: on the one side, and prosecuting on behalf of the state was England's greatest forensic brain of the time—the brilliant criminal lawyer Sir Edward Carson, superlatively marshalling his evidence and cross-examining with bull-dog tenacity; on the other side defending and countering with unrivalled gifts of satirical wit and epigram, and with an appealing philosophy of love, life and art, was England's most gifted man of letters of his age—Oscar Wilde.

It is generally believed that Oscar Wilde cracked up badly in the cross-examination, and that at the close the honours of this Olympian battle lay with Sir Edward Carson. The verdict against Wilde —two years penal servitude at Reading Gaol—seems to encourage this belief. But a study of the trial reveals otherwise. For two days Wilde made the eminent criminal lawyer look a literary tyro and a fool, as Edward Carson tried to batter down his philosophy of life and art. The case for the prosecution was won only when Carson brought into the witness box, one by one, Wilde's disreputable consorts from the slums of London and his partners in lechery and vice, each driving deep a nail into his coffin. Wilde bowed the knee only before the inexorable logic of fact and circumstance rather than before superior wit or mental power.

Best Writings

Wilde found in the realities of his misery the inspiration for the most powerful and the only moving lines he ever wrote—"Ballad Of Reading Gaol". "De Produndis" which many consider Wilde's best literary writing, was also written during his period of imprisonment. On his release he preferred to stay in France, no doubt finding the tolerant and easy-going Parisian less at odds with his misguided genius than the strait-laced Victorian. He died in 1900 at the early age of 44, in a small attic in Paris, almost blind and wracked by the pains of venereal disease that had been contracted by a life of debaucherous over-excesses.

English literature lost Wilde while he was yet in the of his life and maybe, of the threshhold of a great work. The personal tragedy in his life was as devastating at that of Charles Lamb, as heart-rending at that of the visionary mystic William Blake, as pathetic as that of Keats. Thus the world treats its men of genius!

As with Byron so also, and unfortunately so, with Oscar Wilde the personal life of the man aroused so much controversy that it obscured his merit as a writer. Of his talents and of his permanent place in English literature there can be little doubt, whatever his detractors (and there are many of them) might say. As a dramatist his plays are remarkably successful and stand out against the almost unrelieved mediocrity of theatrical production of the nineteenth century, his comedies being straight in the line of Congreve. By common consent he is England's greatest dramatist since Sheridan.

As a literary craftsman Wilde is above all civilized: his poems are elegant and charming and his prose writing bears the mark of an inordinate polish and sophistication. If Chesterton was the master of the paradox, Wilde is the consummate genius of the epigram and today he is among the most quoted English authors. His comedies have a rapid and brilliant animation and his dialogue shows the easy flow in the traditional manner in Moliere and the other Frenchmen. For the rest the sharpness of his delineations and his biting verve reveals a born writer of brilliance, if not genius.

Where Wilde failed was in achieving that deeper agreement of sincerity with brilliance that shows the main strength and stable quality of a mind. His aim seems only to amuse; his wit often does not ring true and leaves a corroding taste in the mouth, so that his comedies in spite of their brilliance belong to a somewhat mongrel and unnatural kind. He ... has no depth and hiding behind the tinsel and glamour of a brilliant facade. he rarely penetrated the surface. so that once the reader has inhaled the first exotic fumes of his writing, the sustained brilliance of his wit palls, and he seems to overreach himself in trying to be too clever.

True Artist

Though primarily a dramatist, it is only in his novel "The Picture Of Dorian Gray", which many believe is partly autobiographical, that his aesthetism is to found in all its aspects: the search for intense and novel sensations, the ban put on every belief, every feeling which restricts the faculty of enjoyment, the superiority of the true artist over the rules of society and morality, and a fundamental unity in the outbreak of the instincts which had been repressed by the Victorian constraint. Above all it is sincere, as sincere as it is in Wilde to be so.

Oscar Wilde occupies a half-way house between the Victorians and the moderns: in effusion of language and in style he is with Dickens and the Victorians, but in the yearning for a complete removal of all taboos in art, and in spirit he is with the 20th Century Moderns. His work lives as one of the most penetrating analysis of the compromises in which the Victorian age had indulged, and it is a pity that by incurring moral discredit he has destoyed the authenticity of his criticism.

But much may be forgiven a man who suffered so much and yet to the end remained true to his cardinal belief that art was above all morality. As he himself told Edward Carson at his trial, "there is no such thing as a good or bad book; books are only well or badly written." Let that be his final justification and his epitaph! He would have desired none other or better!

—P. D.

When Thief Was Set To Catch A Thief

STORY OF EX-CONVICT TURNED DETECTIVE

IT may seem a little unfair to compare a biography of one of the most sensational figures in the whole history of the French police with a somewhat staid volume by an honoured British judge. Yet I am not sure that this is really as unfair as it appears at first sigh: for a reading, in quick succession, of *Vidocq*, by Philip John Stead (Staples, 12s. 6d.), and *A Book of Trials*, by Sir Travers Humphreys (Heinemann, 15s.), does give considerable point to sundry differences between the French and British legal system; it may even draw attention to some differences between the French and British temperament, writes John Rowland in 'Saturday Review'.

Mr. Stead's book provides, he would claim, the truth about figure around whom has grown, in the course of the years, a considerable accretion of legend. Vidocq was born in 1775; he died in 1857. It is, therefore, clear that he lived through one of the most exciting periods of French history. But his personal history was even more exciting than the history of his country.

First becoming known as an expert escaper from half the prisons of France, he developed into that tragic figure, the ex-convict who cannot "go straight," because his past keeps, as we moderns would say, catching up on him. In the end, he had the inspired idea of going to the head of the Paris police, putting his cards on the table, and asking to be given a job against crime. "Set a thief to tended to resent this ex-convict being given positions of trust.

He was employed reluctantly, but proved so efficient that in the end he was given a free pardon for the crime for which he nad originally been condemned, and he founded the Surete, the French equivalent of Scotland Yard. Towards the end of his life, he claimed to have caught many thousands of criminals; and, as a result, he made enemies, not merely among the criminal classes, but among the more orthodox of the police, who—perhaps understandably—tended to resent this ex-convict being given positions of trust.

He preceded the great detectives of fiction, says Mr. Stead, and many of the stories told in his biography read like the imaginings of Edgar Allan Poe or Conan Doyle.

There is, for instance, the case of Fossard, a man who had escaped from prison and who was at large in Paris. Vidocq ran him to earth, finding out from the porter of the house where Fossard lodged when he would be likely to catch the criminal at home. But Vidocq did not trust the porter. He had promised to pay him for his information, but he thought that the man was quite capable of earning another "tip" by warning Fossard that arrest was imminent.

So he told the porter that the reward was awaiting him at police head-quarters; all he had to do was to present a note, written by Vidocq. The porter, smiling, took the note to the Prefect of Police. That official, on reading it, said: "Take the gentleman to the cashier." The porter was taken down to the cells (as Vidocq had requested) and quietly detained until the arrest of Fossard had been carried out.

ART OF DISGUISE

Vidocq's most striking characteristic was his mastery of the art of disguise. Those who attempt to describe him are, indeed, not even agreed about his height. They suggest that he had a way of making himself look shorter than he really was. He once disguised himself as a duchess and contrived to get himself, as such, presented to Louis-Philippe, who immensely enjoyed the joke.

Indeed, Vidocq was the friend of all kinds of people, from the highest to the lowest in the land. Balzac, who knew him well, was said to have based the character of Vautrin, in *Le Pere Goriot*, on him; and he wrote novels himself —not very good novels, it is true, but novels which, according to Mr. Stead, provide valuable background material for the underworld of Paris of their day.

Panorama Of Trials

When one turns from *Vidocq* to *A Book of Trials* one emerges from the world of sensation and intrigue to the world of calm, judicial discussion. Sir Travers Humphreys, as advocate and as judge, is one of the most distinguished lights of the law in our time. He was concerned, in a minor capacity, in the trial of Oscar Wilde in 1895; he presided over the trial of John George Haigh in 1949. And between those dates he took some part in many of the most remarkable cases which have taken the stage at the Old Bailey and elsewhere.

His book, he is at pains to make clear, is not an autobiography. It is an effort to provide pictures of the many interesting cases in which he has made some appearance. There are no sensational revelations, though many interesting sidelights.

Of Haigh he says:

Personally, I never had at any time during the trial the slightest doubt that the man was sane. He pretended during part of the time to be engaged in doing a cross-word in one of the papers, but nothing escaped him. He was on the watch for anythong that might seem to help him. I am afraid he found little encouragement.

G. J. Smith, infamous as

Continued on Page 22 Col. 1)

Between You And Me

By Me

THE wonder girl, who neither eats nor drinks, has become the talk of the town. However, more of the fraternity threaten to share Dhanalakshmi's honours. Already there is a story of an old woman of Mysore who has not touched food for years. Now crops up another wonder girl from Hyderabad, Manickamma by name, who, according to the statement of a minister, has not taken meals for the last seven years.

One wonders if these stories are seasonal outbreaks, and it passes strange that these extraordinary beings have not come into the limelight, despite years of hungerlessness. Since Dhanalakshmi is under medical examination, a mass call-up of similar cases and simultaneous examination of their internal combustion engine will throw light on that mysterious force called hunger. Austerity demands that we should eat to live, while many live to eat. But this is the first time we hear that some people live not to eat. Another intriguing factor is that no males have come forward with similar claims.

*

Histories and Puranas have not recorded any story of "hungerless" beings. On the other hand, hunger is an explosive factor and has been at the bottom of many revolutions. When the French masses complained they had no bread, the Queen asked them to eat cakes. Hunger could not understand the royal humour and in its fury beheaded crowned heads and started the French Revolution. The Boston Tea Party and the Dandi March, which ushered in Free America and Independent India, were fought on commodities like tea and salt, symbolic of the hunger of millions who were victims of colonial and imperialist exploitation.

*

Saints and sages, steeped in non-stop prayers and meditation, are reported to have acquired miraculous powers of control over "Kundalini", but still could not conquer hunger. In many of their hymns, they pray to God to give them immunity from hunger, without which they cannot be "released" or "realised" souls. One of the devotees taunts Shiva, "Oh Lord! you have burnt Tripura by mere laughter. Have thy might and valour gone dormant? Why not utilise them to rid this world of the demon of hunger?"

Even Shiva seems to have been powerless against the almighty hunger. He himself became a Bikhu and with a beggar's bowl in hand, he saved the starving millions. Annapoorni was the first person whom he approached for alms and since then she became famous as a symbolic Goddess of plenty and abundance.

*

ANNAPOORNA CAFETARIA has taken its picturesque name from the Annapoorni, and has been in a sense the giver of plenty in these days of rationing and food scarcity.

Run by the All-India Women's Food Council, with a network of branches, it has created among the masses an urge and taste for non-cereal food and has done not a little to save rationed food grains. The anniversary souvenir of Annapoorna gives an insight into the working of the organisation and the new ground it has broken in dietry and food habits of the people.

Apart from encouraging kitchen gardens, the Food Council has been meeting periodically to discuss the food problem, improve the methods of cooking and devise ways and means for preparing a balanced diet at economic cost. It has established a wide clientele both by the quality of preparations and hygienic conditions of service. It is the only rendezvous where citizens can eat with clear conscience that they are not encouraging black market food grains in any way.

Imbued with high ideals and working in a missionary spirit, Annapoorna is not a mere hotel; nor has it been conceived in a spirit to grab as grab can. The consumer gets a square deal and the workers and labourers in the institution are decently paid and well looked after. It is working on a profit, but not profiteering, basis and a scheme is being devised to utilise the profits to give jobs to needy sisters.

The unique service of Annapoorna consists in its attempt to broadbase the tastes of the people with cosmopolitan preparations and draw them out from the rut of rice and wheat preparations. It has made a name as caterer at Governors' and ministerial parties. Running a dining car for railways and having branches in almost all the capitals of the States, the Annapoorna is eminently fitted in inter-State culinary exchange and thus evolve a common dinner table for all citizens of India.

*

Even in old times Indian sweets and dainties had achieved international recognition. A famous sweetmeat shop in Delhi which advertises itself as the one-time caterers to Moghul emperors, is executing large orders for Halwa for European and American consumers. Rice, curry, pepper water, banana wafers, papads, pickles and chutneys have been for long gracing some of the London and Paris restaurants. In the context of tourism and the growing demand for quality culinary preparations, Annapoorna has a big role in store.

*

The demonstration classes for snacks and lunches, the supplementary food exhibitions, the training course in catering and the plan a broadbased drive in the permanent Institute of Catering, Nutrition and Home Economics are laudable achievements, for which the All India Women's Food Council can take full credit. Kitchen work has often proved a drudgery or monotony, absorbing all the time and labour of the family women. The Annapoorna can introduce latest gadgets, appliances and time-saving devices, and demonstrate a model of cooking without tears.

*

Annapoorna has mainly confined its activities to big cities and industrial areas. It should now plan a broad-based drive in the countryside for cheap and hygienic food for the masses. In some respects, it should form the nucleus for community kitchens in thousands of villages that is India. With its knowledge of nutrition and balanced diet, it should evolve cheap and platable food to meet emergencies like floods and drought. It can improve upon the gruel, which has become the staple food in times of emergency, and can make it more spicy and colourful. With a network of organisations, it can formulate plans for emergency kitchens to rush food, when floods and other natural calamities hit the countryside with lightning rapidity. Thus even after decontrol and de-rationing, Annapoorna has a useful role to play.

*

SPEAKING at Gwalior at the Conference of Presiding Officers of all Legislatures in India, Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the House of the People, expatiated on the essence of democracy and the role of parliamentary government therein. The political concept of democracy as the rule of the people has undergone a division, and Western Democracies of the Anglo-American type are competing with the People's Democracies of the Soviet brand.

While the party system is the essence of the former, the latter works through cells and other underground institutions. While in Western democracies, the citizen is free to vote as he likes, and not to vote if he pleases, in Soviet democracy voting has become well nigh compulsory. In the last Soviet elections 98 per cent of the voters polled in all the constituencies. In Gorgia, Stalin's home constituency, the polling was cent per cent and he was unanimously elected in the strict sense. The whip hand is too much evident and to this extent, the elections are managed, and not free.

*

India has framed her constitution as a Republic, mainly following the democratic way of the West. Britain is said to be the only country which pays for the Opposition and gives respectful hearing due to an alternative government. In India, the Opposition is weak, divided and fragmented to exercise any effective check on the ruling party. This is because most of the parties are not based on fundamental political issues or clear-cut economic cleavage, but revolve round certain high personages. Barring the Congress Party and the Communists, the rest are variants of one or the other.

*

During the last general elections, the Socialist Party and the Praja Party could not merge, though their ideologies and programme were in close approximation. The Socialists made a pact with Dr. Ambedkar, which resulted in a Waterloo. Acharya Kripalani was all out to overthrow the Congress, and even allowed his party members to ally with Communists and other non-descripts to bring about such a happy consummation.

Periyar Ramaswami Naicker of the Dravida movement made common cause with the Communists to throw out the Congress, and partially succeeded. Now he puts in a tall claim that he was mainly responsible for bringing Rajaji to power. His argument is, but for his opposition, the Congress would have scored a majority and Rajaji would have no place in Madras ministry. These manoeuvrings and inter-party operations throw light on the hurdles which the opposing parties have to cross, before they become an effective opposition to the government in power. The electorate has no love for chameleon type of politics and the opposition can never become formidable and function as an alternative to the government, unless it is founded on the rock of clean politics and clear-cut issues.

A spirit of tolerance and accommodating outlook are the essence of parliamentary government. Democracy is rule by free discussion where parties not represented in government should be able to put forward their point of view and convert others, if possible to it. No party including the government can claim perfection and infallibility to its views or course of action and necessarily, democracy is the art of getting on with maximum agreement on disputed issues.

Mr. Mavlankar spoke the blunt truth when he said that parliamentary government would not be possible, if it was reduced to mere counting of heads or hands. The axiom that majority can do no wrong is the easy way to Fascism and negation of democracy.

In this respect, credit should be given to Pt. Nehru for setting up patterns of the democratic way of life. Despite 'scenes', strifes and squabbles inside Parliament which are necessary concomitants of the party system, he has not failed to consult leaders of other parties on momentous issues. His discussions with Mr. Jai Prakash Narain and Acharya Kripalani to find out their points of view exhibit a breadth of vision and catholicity of outlook. The sudden change in the Five-Lear Plan making more provision for full employment is a handsome response to public opinion.

After all parliamentary Government is cricket where all parties must play the game. While it cannot tolerate foul play like bodyline bowling, it cannot at the same time countenance "stone-walling" tactics to stay put. Democracy has to march, if it is to be alive and kicking.

Balasaraswati, the well-known Bharat Natya exponent picturising Krishna with his flute in fascinating "Abinaya".

LONDON DIARY *FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT*

T. U. LEADERS & PAPERS TO BLAME

What British Petrol Strike Showed

MONOPOLIES GALORE

LONDON, (By Air).

THE three-day petrol strike, involving 2,500 drivers of tankers, is over, but it has revealed the existence of a state of affairs which must be remedied in the interest of both the inner and outer health of the nation.

First, there was the tendency to condemn the strike as Communist-inspired without any serious enquiry whether the men who had downed tools had any real grievance. This tendency to attribute unpleasant developments to Reds may succeed in the present mood of the public—the public will believe anything about the Communists—but it will not help in the solution of the problems.

The frequent indulgence in blame—the Communist practice—might even rob us of the faculty of constructive and objective thinking. Secondly, the strike has revealed a gap between the leaders and the rank and file in the Trade Union movement, and thirdly it has revealed the dependence of modern life on the juice called petrol. Indeed had these 2,500 been able to carry on the strike successfully they would have brought the life of this great city to a standstill.

In Britain we have a fairly good machinery for settling industrial disputes. And indeed, if this machinery is used with speed and intelligence there is no reason why there should be any strikes. But the machinery moves clumsily, the Trade Union leaders take things leisurely and what is worse they fail to probe the minds of the rank and file.

The well-dressed and well-fed Trade Union boss of 1953 sometimes seems to show greater appreciation of the point of view of employers than of the employees.

In the present case it seems the dispute began in June when petrol-men complained of the adverse effect on their wages and conditions if the employers handed over deliveries in part to outside contractors. They felt that

(Continued on Page 14 Col. 3)

Trieste: A City In Between

MAKING IT FREE TERRITORY UNDER U. N. MAY EASE COLD WAR

THE question of the future of Trieste has once again flared up as a gamut in the game of Big Power politics. The Allies have withdrawn their troops from Trieste A Zone and have handed over its administration to Italy. According to Mr. Dulles, it was "to create a solid strategic front in Southern Europe against possible Communist aggression".

But the noted author of this article suggests that Trieste should be made a Free Territory under U. N. This, she feels, may ease the tension and cold war and may provide new avenues for rapproachement between the Power Blocs.

By Sarah Wambaugh

IF THERE IS A PLACE in the world where it is urgent that nationalism and power politics cease and economic and political sagacity take over it is this once handsome and busy little port city of Trieste at the northern tip of the brilliantly blue Adriatic.

Here Latin and Slav for a thousand years have met and fought and intermingled. Here Italy and Yugoslavia ever since World War II have been locked in a struggle for the upper hand.

In the meantime the wealth of Trieste, which is the trade through its port between Central Europe and the eastern Mediterranean and Africa and, by Suez, with the Orient, is cut in half. Its fine, deep-water, modern port basins and installations are in danger of sinking into stagnation.

It is largely the cargo ships bringing Marshall aid to Austria and to Trieste which have kept the port going since the war. When they have finally ceased to land here it is hard to see what trade in the present situation will save Trieste as an important port of the Mediterranean.

In spite of its many facets, it seems to most outside observers that there is only one answer to the problem of Trieste.

For the sake of its survival and for the economic and political welfare of Central Europe, its natural hinterland, it should be made the free territory under the United Nations to which the Allies agreed in the peace treaty with Italy signed on February 10, 1947, with the addition of a United Nations force to guard it.

It is true that at that time the Allies failed in their search to find a governor acceptable to Russia as well as to Britain and the United States But they had been working on it for only 11 months when, shortly before an important Italian election, Britain, France, and the United States on March 20, 1948, joined in an open proposal to Russia to give the territory to Italy.

FOR WINNING VOTES

Certain to be rejected by the Soviet Government, the proposal was obviously meant to influence the Italian elections in favour of Alcide de Gasperi. It was merely a proposal and not a formal declaration or a pledge to Italy, but the Italian Government and press took it as such, as was to have been expected, and to the accompaniment of riots and incidents they have been demanding ever since that we make good on it.

Only two months later this little venture into realpolitik had landed the West in a serious dilemma, for Marshal Tito's break with Stalin made Yugoslavia no longer an opponent off which to score but an ally to win to our side.

Eleven months is a short period in international affairs. Russia and the West have recently agreed on a new secretary-general of the United Nations. Now, say many of those closest to the affair, they should start another search for a governor and set up the Free Territory of Trieste.

The problem of Trieste is complicated, of course, by the make-up of its citizens and of its countryside. Eighty per cent of the 290,000 inhabitants of the city, which is Zone A of the territory, are Italian in language and culture, though many have a large admixture of Slovene, Greek, and Austrian blood—the Greek from a onetime important colony of merchants, the Austrian from the union with the Hapsburg Empire, a union which until the breakup of the empire at the end of World War I had lasted five centuries.

NO ETHNIC LINE FOR DIVISION

The other 20 per cent are Slovene in culture and language. So, too—the Italian-speaking having fled—are the 70,000 inhabitants left in the villages and on the farms of Zone B, south of the city and under Yugoslav administration. The whole 285 square miles of the area are set in a countryside of Slav peasants and Italian towns reaching northwest into Italy and up to the Austrian frontier. No ethnic line exists to serve for a division.

To the Italians the area—a part of what they call Venezia Giulia—is Italia irredenta. Its pro-Italian leaders, some with Slav blood, played an active part against Austrian rule during the Risorgimento, the movement in the 19th century to unite the several parts of Italy. More recently the Italian Fascists were only too cruelly active here under Mussolini.

The Yugoslavs claim the city as belonging to the Slovene hinterland, which is small and almost entirely agricultural and served by the Yugoslav port of Fiume (Rijeka), which we remember from D'Annuzio and his Arditi.

Of Italian hinterland, Trieste has even less, and what there is belongs more naturally to Venice, its ancient rival whose aggressive acts had caused Trieste in the 14th century to beg protection from Austria.

There can be little question that the natural hinterland of Trieste is neither Italy nor Yugoslavia, but the countries of the Danube Basin—Austria, Bavaria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. It was to serve as the port for the Hapsburg Empire that in the 18th century the great Austrian Empress Maria Theresa built Trieste into a modern port. In the 19th century her successors enlarged and made it into one of the finest in Europe. Great shipbuilding yards, where the Lloyd Cosulich Line and other passenger and cargo companies built their ships and made the port their base, are still active. While some of these lines remain, many have moved to Venice.

FUTILE SEARCH FOR GOVERNOR

It was as a compromise between the claims of the two governments and in the full knowledge that Trieste is primarily the port for Central Europe that the Allies decided on the free territory as a logical solution.

But as no governor was found, the treaty provisions have never come into effect, and the area, though called the "Free Territory of Trieste," is in no sense what the name implies. It possesses neither Trieste citizenship as the treaty promised, nor the constitution which was to be drafted by a freely elected constituent assembly, nor the popular assmebly which was to replace this, nor its own judiciary, as provided in the treaty.

The territory has continued all the years since World War II under the temporary Allied military government which took it over from Italy at the end of the war and was to have departed with the inauguration of the governor. The commander in chief, Maj. Gen. Sir John Winterton of the British Army, makes his home in the old feudal castle of Duino at the entrance of the territory. His American deputy, General MacFadden, has his offices in the castle of Miramare, built in the 19th century by Archduke Maximilian of Austria, from whose spacious rooms he and his wife Carlotta left for their mad adventure in Mexico.

As the Allied military government is temporary and military it has felt bound by The Hague Convention on Occupied Territory to maintain the Italian laws in force in Trieste at the end of the war including those under Fascism.

Under the Allied military government the Free Territory of Trieste is ruled, in fact, largely by Rome. After riots in March 1953 demanding the city for Italy, the United States and Britain agreed with the Italian Government that "in order to give greater practical recognition to the predominantly Italian character of the zone" Italy should appoint a political adviser to the Allied commander and that the latter should appoint a senior director of administration, proposed by Italy, to administer the civil government through directors of the interior and of finance and economics. It is noteworthy that to fill these very important posts the Italian Government has not chosen prominent Triestini, but on the contrary has brought in Italians from Rome, Venice, and other parts of Italy proper.

REFUGEE VOTES WILL TELL

There has never been a plebiscite in the Trieste area on the question of union with Italy or the free territory provided in the treaty. The municipal elections of 1952 are the only guide, though a most uncertain one. All of the political parties in Italy have branches in Trieste. The most important one is the Christian Democrat Party, headed in Italy by Signor de Gasperi, and, as in Italy, wholly for the Italian union. In 1952 in Trieste it cast a little more than 33 per cent of the vote. Parties not supporting unity with Italy, though perhaps not all for the free territory of the treaty, cast about 40 per cent of the vote. The Communist Party cast 17 per cent in 1952. The two leading groups specifically for the free territory are the Independent Front and the Triestine Bloc, which together cast 15 per cent. There are also several small Slav parties, among them a Tito Communist Party.

The voters were not all native Triestini, nor were they all old residents. While under the treaty only "citizens of Trieste" are to have the ballot, today all Italian citizens, no matter how recent their arrival, may vote in Trieste elections.

Among them are the 25,000 to 30,000 refugees from Istria and Venezia Giulia who opted for Italy and moved to Trieste when their homes were given to Yugoslavia.

There is also an indeterminate number of Sicilians who, the Triestini complain, have been brought in to reduce the preponderance of numbers in other parts of Italy and at the same time to deepen the Italian complexion of Trieste. If a plebiscite were to be held by an international commission it would probably require a longer period of domicile than many of these possess.

There are, moreover, many Triestini who belong to no political party. How they would vote in a plebiscite is obscure. Those who are concerned that if Trieste were again a part of Italy the Italian Government would favour the more purely Italian ports of Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Bari, and Venice, which have been a part of Italy for a century. These Triestini say it was not clever of Rome to have taken over

(Continued on Page 15 Co

The Author

SARAH WAMBAUGH, who has recently visited Trieste, is an internationally recognized authority on plebiscites. Her long practical experience with diplomatic "hot spots" includes service with the League of Nations as technical adviser of the Saar Plebiscite Commission, the United States Mission to Observe Elections in Greece, 1945-46, and the United Nations Plebiscite Commission for Kashmir.

Four Schools Of Indian Dance

BOMBAY'S foremost theatrical organisation, the Theatre Group has invaded the Fourth Estate with a vengeance. Out of the Group's press, or shall we say the Group's duplicator?—has just come out an attractive brochure on Indian Dancing. It is intended to be "....a short primer on Indian Dancing, for those who know nothing about it."

The attractiveness of the publication, the comprehensive handling of the four main Indian dances and the profundity of the information undoubtedly make it valuable even for those who do know something about it.

About four weeks ago, the Theatre Group held a series of lectures on the dances of India—Kathak, Kathakali, Bharat Natyam and Manipuri, preceded by a short journey into the historical background of these dances. The lectures, delivered to members as well as non-members of the Group, were accompanied by practical demonstrations in each dance by the respective professionals. The aim of the lectures was meant "....to provide the minimum information necessary for an understanding of Indian dancing."

The spirit of Indian dancing constitutes the theme for the historical background, as it was felt that a mere theoretical knowledge of Indian dances was no guarantee for their comprehension.

Elements Of Dance

Indian dances centre round three categories. (1) the division into 'Tandava' and 'Lasya' or vigorous and soft, sometimes spoken of rather loosely as masculine and feminine; (2) the nine basic emotions expressed on the face in a natural manner—love, fury, valour, mirth, pathos, disgust, wonder, fear and serenity; (3) a minimum acquaintance with the language of gesture and its technique.

From essentially religious beginnings, the Indian dances came to be looked upon as a social activity in the Vedic Age. In the Maurya Empire, "....we hear historically of state patronage. Kautilya (an Indian statesman of that age) seems to have made it incumbent on the state to provide livelihood for those who knew song, instrumental music and dancing." The strong relationship between the state and the arts in general is underlined through the Buddhist period and into the Golden Age of Indian history under the Guptas. The distinct developments in both North as well as South are drawn, and it is eventually shown that "....with the disintegration of the Mogul Empire and the advent of the British, the modern period in Indian dance history begins."

For the renaissance of the Kathak, Kathakali and the Bharat Natyam credit goes to Menaka, Balasaraswati, Rukmini Devi, Gopinath and others. The adherence of these dancers to the classical technique is their greatest strength.

Categories Of Dance

In the first category, Kathak is shown to be ".... the most easily understandable form of Indian dancing." It is said to have no stylised language of 'mudras' or gestures as in Kathakali and Bharat Natyam. Its emphasis is mostly on footwork, on swift gyrations of the body and on highly rhythmic but fleeting movements and steps. "There is an element of mime in certain Kathak dances in which a story is told or a scene described, but the repertoire of expressions and gestures is limited."

Kathakali and Bharat Natyam require a sound knowledge of technique and general pattern, and the former is supposed, in some ways, to be the most profound dance of them all. It is the most complicated. 'Every detail of Kathakali is classified and fixed, every movement and gesture has, as a rule, a definite meaning. And it is a strictly traditional art." This is held to show that the Kathakali has remained the same today as it has been for hundreds of years. It is said to be on the level of a religious art. The simplest definition possible of Kathakali is that it is a dance-drama, narrating episodes from the great epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Hence, it is said to call for "..an encyclopaedic gesture language." In its performance, the episodes from the epics are sung and the dancer interprets the words in movement and gesture. A unique characteristic of this dance is that all the roles, including those of female characters, are taken by men.

The final essay attempts to show that the Manipuri lacks the metaphysical and aesthetic grandeur of Kathakali and the Bharat Natyam, but that unlike them, it is not a solo but a group dance. Its affinities are basically with folk art and there is no codification or classification of movements or gestures.

The main theme of Manipuri dances lies in the fabled story of Krishna and Gopis.

This publication is another milestone in the Theatre Group's ventures in all the fine arts. Added to their monthly Bulletin, the Theatre Group indeed may feel proud of the past achievements, and look forward with confidence to future ones.

—A. N. C.

NOVEMBER 1, 1953

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Obscure Sidelines Are A Thing Of The Past

IN the early days of philately, all manner of sidelines were indulged in by collectors which, today, have had to be rejected because of the enthusiast being very nearly swamped by the sheer weight of material. When the hobby was in its infancy, any label with the barest resemblance to an adhesive stamp was fit for inclusion in the album.

The modern definition of stamp collecting, however, generally confines itself to the getting together of stamps which have been employed or can be employed for the transmission of messages through the post. But even here there are certain limits. Postal stationery, for example, is taboo, for the "stamp" is not an adhesive, for which reason Airgraph forms, Air Letter forms and similar articles are rejected by most collectors.

Fiscal stamps of all kinds are automatically rejected because they are employed for payment of taxes and NOT for the transmission of messages. But the fact remains that many countries have employed stamps that serve a dual function—payment of Postal charges as well as payment of fiscal dues. But although the true-blue collector abhore the inclusion of these Fiscals in his albums, there is often no choice left in the matter.

There are, for example, the 'Ultra-High' values that have, from time to time, been issued by various governments: Kenya, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements afford familiar examples of stamps with face values stretching to well over a thousand rupees. It is obvious that such high denominations cannot possibly be used for normal postal purposes—after all, things like baby grand pianos cannot be sent by mail!—so they can only be employed only for payment of taxes.

It is perfectly legitimate to use these 'ultra-highs' as spacefillers with the genuine fiscal cancellation, but unfortunately unscrupulous persons have made it a practice to remove the fiscal cancel and replace it with a fake 'postal' marking.

No Demand

The twin factors of supply and demand that regulate the price of any article in the free market have brought about the downfall of the collecting of fiscal, telegraph and other philatelic sidelines. A half-century ago, there were special stamps used for the transmission of telegrams. When the total of stamps issued throughout the world was something under ten thousand, it was simple enough for the collector to include telegraph stamps in his albums.

But once postage stamps began to get out of hand and number upwards of twenty or thirty thousand, men no longer had the space in their albums spare on side lines, and fiscals naturally fell into disrepute. Another thing that keeps alive interest in any hobby is a catalogue of items recognised by all enthusiasts.

Postage stamps had such a catalogues fairly early in the history of philately and have them to this day. But most of the standard catalogues like Gibbons, although they included telegraph stamps at first, rapidly threw them out to make way for purely postal items, and 'telegraphilately' soon died a natural death.

Extinction

The second contributory factor towards the extinction of telegraph stamp collecting was the discontinuation of the stamps themselves. As long as there was fresh material coming on the market and interest kept alive by means of new issues, this branch of the hobby flourished, but once the fount dried up and new adherents found items getting expensive they shied away, prices of existing items came crashing down, and soon telegraphs were as dead as the dodo.

Do any fiscal items command a price these days? One can safely bet that except for American stamps, fiscals are almost valueless, save for some exceptionally scarce items that are still in demand with tht few enthusiasts that remain in the line.

The American items are an exception since people in the States are quite enthusiastic about everything that emanates from official presses, collecting even such things as tobacco tax stamps, duck hunting license labels and various other odds and ends. Some of the American fiscals are fairly big boys, from the denominatoinal point of view, and run up to dol. 10,000. They are unpriced in the Scott catalogue, but would probably command a pretty stiff price if they ever came on the market.

In India, there are special adhesives that go up to Rs. 10,000—possibly even more, but their lack of value can be gauged from the fact that a dealer refused to pay FOUR ANNAS for a lot that contained at least ten stamps of Rs. 10,000 and another hundred or so with a face value running into several lakhs of rupees!

The early Victorian fiscal stamps of India can often be seen in old collections, but despite their high face value, seldom amount to much. They are, however, in demand with the forger, who likes to have specimens of certain issues which he can 'doctor' and turn into the much prized provisionals, which were created by taking fiscal stamps and overprinting them 'Postage'.

Centenary

The Indian telegraphs came into being a little over a hundred years ago, and the occasion is being celebrated with eclat by the Post and Telegraph Department. Special postage stamps are being issued showing the telegraph pole of a century ago and its modern counterpart, and these will be released to the public in November 1953, although the actual date of the Telegraph Centenary fell two years ago, in 1951.

Adhesives for use in conjunction with telegrams did not, however, come into being until the year 1860, when a special series of 'Electric Telegraph' stamps was released. Particulars of the stamps are given below, supplied by official sources, and it will be seen that although telegraph stamps in common with fiscals are not much in demand, certain items still manage to command a stiff price on the market. Buyers are, however, very, very few, and it will be a lucky man indeed who gets anything near the catalogue valuation for any stamps of this kind he may have with him.

A special 'Souvenir Sheet' containing facsimiles of the first Electric Telegraph stamps and of some representative later issues is being issued in connection with the Centenary, and from the advance illustration which is to hand, it is a handsome production indeed. Four Victorian Telegraph stamps and one Edwardian have been included on the sheet.

The story of Indian Telegraphs would be incomplete without referring to telegraph stamps, many of which are today eagerly sought after and fetch a high premium. Before telegraph stamps were used, payment for messages was made in cash at the Telegraph Office counter. Difficulty arose regarding payment for messages sent by post from places off the line to the nearest Telegraph Office for transmission. Various experiments were tried such as the use of postage stamps, specially prepared stamp forms and fiscal stamped papers, but none of these were successful.

In 1856, the East India Company gave an order for the printing of "Electric Telegraph" stamps but it was only in 1860 that what are now highly valued by philatelists as the "electric" stamps were on sale in India. They were oblong in size with the Queen's effigy in the centre, and were issued in three denominations: 4 annas, Re. 1 and Rs. 4.

These stamps were of rectangular format, one inch wide and over 2¼ inches long, and were printed by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Co., London. The specialised catalogue rates the stamps at 117,500 francs or about 320 dollars each. One of India's famed philatelists, Jal Cooper, discloses that in 1942 he bought Indian telegraph stamps valued at over 200 million francs.

Double Heads

The use of these stamps was limited to places where there were no telegraph offices. As they did not serve an all-India need, this particular stamp issue was, in the words of the then Director-General, "a complete failure", due to the limitation placed upon their use. In 1867, a new series known as the double-headed stamps was received from England. These stamps, which were issued in 8 denominations from 4 annas to Rs. 50, were also printed by De La Rue.

The design consisted of two effigies placed one above the other. The stamps were to be so used on the message forms that after obliteration, half the stamp would go with the receipt and half with the message.

The intention behind two effigies in a stamp designed to stand being cut up into two was explained by the then Director-General of Telegraphs, Col. Robinson; "As it is disrespectful, specially in the eyes of the natives of India to cut the sovereign's head into two, I therefore propose....to have a stamp with two heads and one legend." These stamps were issued in 1869 and continued for the next 21 years with minor modifications in the effigy and values.

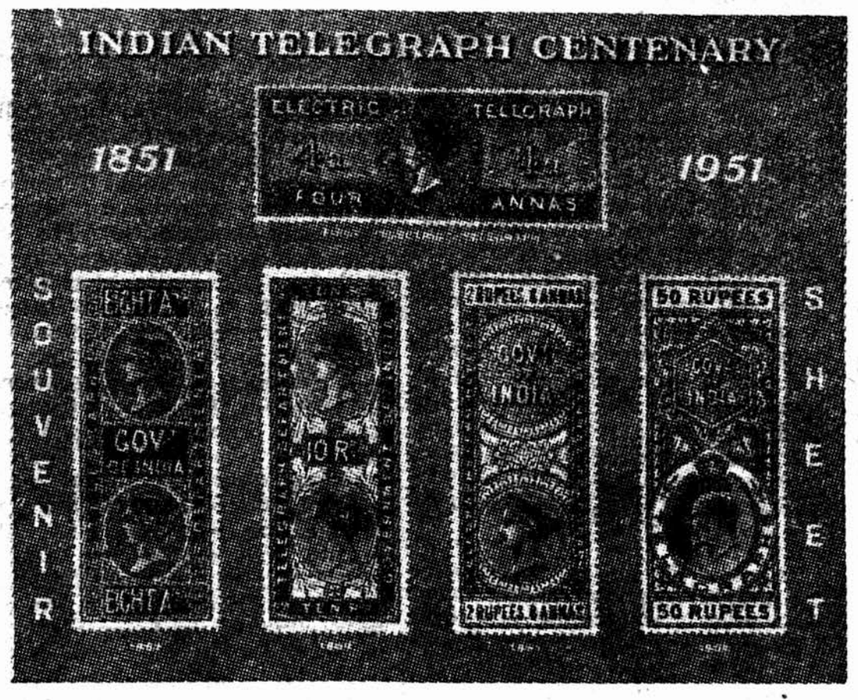
The "double headed" series had one great defect. "The severed head could be re-used. It led to frauds being committed by the use of the upper halves taken off message receipts and being used for franking messages." To prevent frauds of this kind, the adoption of a new kind of stamp, in which the upper half would be distinguishable from the lower half was issued in 1890. This issue was in a set of ten values varying from 1 anna to Rs. 50.

The use of this kind of stamp continued till 1907 with changes in effigy brought about by the death of Queen Victoria. Until then, the use of telegraph stamps was compulsory in a Telegraph Office, but there was no such insistence in a combined Posts and Telegraph Office where postage stamps could be used except for the despatch of foreign telegrams.

End Of An Era

By the beginning of the 20th century, there had been a very large increase in telegraph traffic. This expansion called for extensive reforms in the organisation. With the aid of an expert from the British Post Office, reforms were introduced in 1909. One of the results of the re-organisation was the decision to dispense with the use of telegraph stamps completely and use postage stamps even for telegraph messages, this decision marking the end of an era in the history of the Posts and Telegraphs in the country.

SOUVENIR OF EARLY TELEGRAPH STAMPS



Along with the commemorative stamps which are being issued for the Centenary of the Indian Telegraphs, a special Souvenir Sheet is also being released. At the head of the sheet is the four anna value of the Electric Telegraph which was the forerunner of the two-headed stamps, eight anna and ten rupee values of which are shown. The Rs. 2-8 value of the 1891 design and the Rs. 50 Edwardian complete the facsimiles on the sheet.

Robbing The Rainbow

Multicolour printing for stamps seems to have come into its own with a vengeance. In the old days, a few countries like Persia dazzled the eyes of collectors by printing stamps in several colours and framing them in gold and silver. But this is nothing compared to some of the modern productions.

It will be recalled that Germany put out a stamp featuring the world famous 'Gioconda' of Da Vinci in natural colours. Now Portugal has taken up the trend and many of her newer series are printed in natural colours that defy description.

So, instead of wasting space and writing blue, green, yellow, black, brown, red and a string of other names for a single stamp, Gibbons, in the latest issue of their Monthly, have wisely decided to use the one word 'multicoloured' for the Angola 'Animals' set.

For the Mozambique Philatelic Exhibition stamp—which shows facsimiles of nine stamps!—three colours are given for the background and 'Stamps in actual colours' is used for the rest.

Shades have quite a large following among collectors, but if more of these gorgeous items continue to pour from the presses, the shade boys are going to have a pretty hard time of it!

New Colonial Trend

THE new Elizabethan set for Nigeria turns out to be a striking departure from conventional British Colonial designs. There is a 'poster-artish' quality about the stamps, and the realistic manner has given way, if only slightly, to symbolism. The stamps vary in size and format. Perhaps the most striking item is the bronze head which adorns the 6d value, a beautiful piece of African sculpture which any connoisseur would give his eye teeth to possess. Designs and other particulars about the set are given below. The stamps are, with a single exception, bi-coloured and are printed by Waterlow and Sons.

½d black and orange, Old Manilla Currency.

1d black and bronze-green, Horsemen of the Borno Tribe.

1½d blue-green, Groundnut cultivation.

2d black and ochre, Tin mining.

3d black and deep lilac, Jebba Bridge across the Niger.

4d black and blue, Cocoa cultivation.

6d orange-brown and black, Ife Bronze 'Olokun'.

1 sh. black and marone, Timber.

2 sh. 6d. black and green, Victoria Harbour.

5 sh. black and red-orange, Palm Oil.

10 sh. black and red-brown, Hides and Skins.

£ 1. black and violent, Views of Old and New Lagos.

East Germany

East Germany had on hand a new series of eighteen values ranging from 1 pf. to 18 pfs., the designs being concerned mainly with the lauding the East German Government's achievements since the end of the war. With the recent mass uprising, however, and with hungry East German 'sneaking' by the thousands across the border into West Berlin to get a bite to eat, the set has apparently been shelved!

Photograph taken at the Overseas Communications Centre in Delhi shows the operators exchanging preliminary remarks with London on a key before switching over to automatic operation.

TELEGRAPH CENTENARY

TELEPHONES COME OF AGE

But Indian Crow Becomes A Bugbear

By B. R. BATRA
CHIEF ENGINEER, P & T DEPARTMENT

THE invention of the microphone in 1877 and the rapidity with which it was improved gave a new impetus to the activity of the Telegraph Department. Various forms of apparatus obtained from England, America and elsewhere, were put under trial. Ultimately, an instrument designed by the Department Electrician Mr. Johnstone was adopted.

In accordance with the then prevailing practice, the UK Government granted a licence to the Oriental Telephone Co., Ltd., in 1881 to establish exchanges in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon. By 1883 there were 12 exchanges and 92 telephones.

The first Speaking Clock commonly known as the Time Clock was installed in Bombay in 1934, and later in Calcutta. These were of the record type. A photo Electric type of clock for Delhi is on its way and will be installed shortly. The time will be announced in Hindi.

TRUNK LINES

With the expansion of the telephone exchanges, it became necessary to inter-connect them by long distance trunks. The first public trunk was opened between Simla and New Delhi in November, 1914. The present trunk mileage is 2,30,047.

With the expansion of the trunk net work, it became necessary for long distance conversation to use telephone repeaters for amplifying the speech en route. The first telephone repeaters were installed in 1923-24 at Lahore and New Delhi, followed by similar installations at Agra, Ratlam and Lucknow.

In 1932-33, the Radio Telephone service was instroduced between India and Great Britain. For this, a special trunk exchange was installed at Kirkee to enable telephone calls to be booked through on the wireless, to stations in Great Britain. This facility has now been extended to Japan, Indonesia, USA, Persia, Egypt and to many European countries through London.

Immediately after World War II, the P & T Department drew up a five-year plan for expansion. The density of telephones in India is now about 0.3 per 1000 of population. In the Unted States the corresponding figure is over 250. In China the telephone density is about double of that in India.

There has been very considerable expansion of trunk services. The number of carrier telephone systems has increased from 82 in 1948 to 163 in 1953. Carrier Telegraph systems have increased from 19 in 1948 to 66 in 1953.

CROW MENACE

The common-crow contributes not a little to our difficulties. During the nesting season, a number of them make a bee-line for the telegraph poles and build their nests between the wires, invariably resulting in an interruption to communication. In some areas, flying foxes are a serious problem and a special bracket has been devised to ward off this menace. People are afraid of live snakes, but the Indian Telegraph Department dread the dead more, as they are dropped on the wires by big birds, which dislocates communication.

A beginning has been made in laying long distance underground trunk cables. The first long distance cable from Bombay to Thana will be followed by the laying of trunk cables between Calcutta and Asansol during this year. Later, these cables will be extended and in the first phase, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi will be connected by underground trunk cables and soon after Delhi, Amritsar, Bombay Ahmedabad, Poona, Madras, Lucknow and Kanpur. The cables and the associated equipment are expected to cost about Rs. 54,000 per mile for providing 288 telephone circuits.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The important schemes in hand during the next five years are for expansion of the telephone systems in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Delhi and Lucknow. In Calcutta, the manual telephone systems catering for about 20,000 lines are being replaced by automatic telephone systems having an initial capacity of 52,000 lines and an ultimate capacity of 87,200 lines. Calcutta will have about 22 exchanges. The Bombay system which, at present, is slightly bigger than the Calcutta system has been increased by 6,100 lines and a scheme is being drawn up for meeting further demands.

Highlights Of Telegraph In India

1. The Indian Telegraph Department has over 4,00,000 miles of iron, copper and bronze wire roughly 20 times the equatorial circumference of the earth; and about 2,45,000 miles of channel crossing, almost 10 times the equatorial circumference.

2. The Indian Telegraph Department is one of the largest in the world in open wire carrier equipment.

3. The Indian Telegraph is the oldest government-owned public utility service in the world.

4. The Indian Posts and Telegraph is the second largest nationalized public utility in India employing a staff of about 2,21,000 including 1,000 gazetted officers.

5. The Indian Telegraph has the third longest telegraph channel mileage in the world.

6. The Indian Telegraph has the sixth largest inland traffic in the world, viz 29 million next only to United States, Japan, United Kingdom, Australia, and Italy. But in the number of operations, it is second only to the United States.

7. The Indian Telegraph maintains the highest telegraph office in the world, at Bhutan 13,500 feet above sea level, built as early as 1887 in connection with the 'Sikkim Expedition.'

8. The Indian Telegraph maintains the highest line in the world, at Khambajon, in Sikkim 17,500 feet above sea level.

9. The Indian Telegraph has the longest over-river span in the world, 4,500 feet, just South of Vijayawada, the hillocks on either side of the Krishna River forming convenient palisade poles. The crossing the Back-Waters of Cochin, 14 wooden posts were planted in the mud under the water, 85 to 110 feet deep.

10. The Indian Telegraph was ahead of Great Britain by 50 years when it started the Telegraph Money Order in 1884.

11. The Indian Telegraph original radio circuit between Diamond Harbour and Port Blair in the Andamans was the first service in the world to be opened for paid public traffic. This was in October, 1904.

Kathakali Dancer Makes A Mark In Canada

SHIVARAM PLANS THREE-YEAR TOUR OF AMERICA

REACHING Canada as the guest of Prince and Princess Galitzine of Ottawa by the middle of April, after a six months' successful tour of Japan, Ananda Shivaram, the well-known Kathakali exponent from Malabar is having a busy time.

By P. K. Devan

On his arrival in Canada, Mr. R. R. Saxena, the Indian High Commissioner accorded a reception to Shivaram which was attended by Indian officials, dignitaries and the Press. Mr. Saxena handed over a message to Shivaram from the Canadian Government inviting him to demonstrate his art at all educational institutions in the country.

Shivram appeared before the Ottawa audience at Globe Collegiate, sponsored by the Ottawa Regional Committee of the Canadian Ballet festival association. Commenting on the superb display "which is a happy combination of the beautiful and the instructive" of the "enormously trained Indian dancer and master of mime," the noted art critic, Mrs. Laurette Thistle wrote, "your ears, as well as your eyes are stimulated in Shivaram's recital, including the Hermit dance, which is the richest item in an intensely interesting programme."

At Toronto

After a month's tour of Ottawa, Shivaram was at Toronto as the guest, of Mrs. Labordias, president of the Authors' Association of Canada. The opening night at the New Society Players Theatre is one of the highlights of his success. Artistes, writers, painters, sculptors and art connoisseurs, crowded to see an art highly stylised and utterly unknown to them.

The Havaget Girls College was fully packed long before the performance started by enthusiastic students who gave spontaneous applause from the very first item. As the guest artiste of the outstanding Canadian ballet Company, Shivaram appeared in Lindsy town, about 100 miles from Toronto. The Unitarian Hall had never witnessed such a crowd before, as it was seen when Shivaram came to the stage under the auspices of the Anthropology of Schools of social study. The Ontario College of Arts presented him on May 8th at the Heliconian Hall. His appearance before the Art and Letters Club brought the whole array of writers and critics who applauded him. The Globe and Mail, The Montreal Star, The Ottawa Journal, The Evening Citizen and other Canadian papers wrote in praise of his superb mastery of the 'explicitly excellent art!'

At the invitation of Mr. Ted Shawn, the noted American dancer, who has been impressed by Shivaram's demonstration when he met the dancer in Australia in 1947, he visited the Jacobs Pillow University at Massachussets in U.S.A. on 16th August. His 'Indra Dance' at the art festival of the academy was particularly appreciated.

Shivaram's programme includes two of his most popular Kathakali ballets, the Indra Vijayam and Rugmangada Charitham which have already been televised. In the Folk dances he is ably assisted by Erna Pilupe, Yvette Lapointe, Gay Weir, and Connie Joyce, some of his Canadian students at the classical ballet company. The music is recorded with additional percussion work done by Miss Louise Lightfoot, the Australian impressario.

Tour Of U.S.

Shivaram plans a three year tour of America starting from the middle of next month. His life and stage partner Janaki Devi who is exceptionally trained in Bharata Natyam and Manipuri, is at present in Malabar taking rest after the Australian tour. She is expected to leave shortly for New York.

Hailing from a family of dancers—his father Guru Gopal Panicker is still a regular performer even at the ripe age of 67—Shivaram was trained under the outstanding exponents of the art, Ravunny Menon and Kunchu Kurup. He had a strenuous training at Kalamandalam, the dance academy in Kerala, for 12 years where he met and taught Miss Louise Lightfoot, an Australian ballerina and architect who later piloted him to the different continents.

Shivaram is the first Ambassador of Indian dancing to Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and Fiji Islands and was acclaimed in London, Paris, Japan and Canada as a great exponent of the art.

Shivaram as "Indra" in the Indian ballet "Indra Vijayam" which had a warm reception in Canada.

The Bombay Chronicle WEEKLY

NEWS SECTION

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1953

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS?

Victoria Cross For Korean Hero

Lt.-Col. James Power Carne, who commanded the First Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment, was decorated with the Victoria Cross and the Distinguished Service Order during an investiture at Buckingham Palace. Colonel Carne won the decorations in Korea. The V.C. was awarded for the "powers of leadership which can seldom have been surpassed' which he showed during the battle of the Imjin River and the D.S.O. for an earlier action. Photo shows Lt.-Col. Carne, with his wife and d stepson Brian, showing his Victoria Cross after the investiture.

Nehru Castigates Madras Congress M.L.A.s

TERMS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST RAJAJI AS "INGRATITUDE IN EXCELSIS"

MADRAS, Oct. 31 (UPI).

THE Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has castigated certain members of the Madras Congress Legislature Party, especially from Tamilnad, who had submitted a lengthy memorandum to him, containing certain allegations and charges against the Chief Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, and has warned them not to indulge in disruptionist tactics but to behave in a more responsible manner in keeping with their status.

About 40 Congress legislators from Tamilnad, it is gathered, submitted to the Congress President, sometime back certain charges against Mr. Rajagopalachari complaining against the manner in which he manoeuvred to become a member of the Upper House of the State Legislature and also the Chief Minister without getting himself duly elected as a member of the legislature. They had further alleged that Rajaji was sticking on to office, even though the emergency situation in which he accepted office had passed off after the formation of the Andhra State.

STRING OF CHARGES

In their memorandum, the Congress had also expressed their dislike of the manner in which Rajaji had expanded his cabinet recently without consulting the party. They had taken serious exception particularly to the appointment of a woman minister—Mrs. Jothi Venkatachallam—who was not even a member of the Congress.

The strong public feeling against the scheme of Modified Elementary Education introduced by Rajaji and also the cancellation by him of the assignment of land to political sufferers came for mention in the memorandum.

NEHRU'S REPLY

Mr. Nehru in his reply is under-

(Continued on Page III)

Eight Arrested And Bailed Out For Breach Of Iron Control Order

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PROMINENT BUSINESSMEN OF BOMBAY, INCLUDING A FORMER SHERIFF, WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY THIS MORNING FOR ALLEGED BREACH OF THE IRON CONTROL ORDER.

The arrested persons are (1) A. A. Jasdenwalla, (2) Ramniklal Maganlal, (3) Manilal Kilabhai, (4) Ratilal Odhavji Valia, (5) R. V. Joshi, (6) D. R. Khandalewala, (7) Raman Gopal Menon and (8) Anthony D'Souza.

All of them were released on bail in a sum of Rs. 5,000 each by the police.

The arrests which were effected by the Bombay C.I.D. at 11-30 a.m. today created quite a sensation in the iron and steel market.

The last two accused are believed to be the Secretary and the clerk of the Distribution Control Office in Bombay.

They will be produced before a Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Court on Monday.

Rescued Tindal Thrown Overboard

COUNTRYCRAFT RAMS INTO FISHING BOAT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MURDER on the high seas six miles off Government House, Malbar Hill Point, was reported by the police tonight.

A small fishing boat was returning with the catch to the harbour yesterday afternoon when a fully-laden large countrycraft also making for the port is said to have rammed it.

The fishing boat overturned and the five-member crew jumped into the sea to save their lives. Four of the crew were subsequently picked up by another fishing vessel which happened to pass by.

The fifth, a tindal, is said to have made for the country craft which collided with his boat and was hauled overboard.

The rescued members in an eye-witness account are said to have told the Yellow Gate Police that the tindal got involved into an argument with the crew of the countrycraft. In the altercation that ensued, the tindal is said to have been flung overboard by some members of the crew nearly a mile away from the scene of the accident.

NO TRACE OF TINDAL

The fishing boat which rescued the four men is then said to have made for the struggling tindal but by the time the boat reached the spot there was no trace of him.

The tindal is believed to have been carried away by strong currents and drowned.

The rescued crew of four were landed at the Sasoon Docks Bunder two hours after the accident —at 6 p.m. and was attended to by the Harbour Superintendent, Mr. Menon, who subsequently took them to the Yellow Gate Police Station where a formal complaint was lodged.

POLICE SEARCH CONTINUES

Immediately police search parties steamed out in launches to bring to book the "guilty" countrycraft. The search was again undertaken this morning but till late tonight despite close "examination" of the numerous "bunders" along the the zig-zag coast of Bombay, the absconding countrycraft had not been traced.

The police party led by Inspector Jameson and Sub-Inspector Dalvi of the Yellow Gate Police, were, however able to salvage the overturned fishing boat and toe it to Mody Bunder this evening.

The search for the countrycraft will be resumed tomorrow.

Press Commission Report : Date Extended

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

The Government of India have extended to July 31, 1954, the date by which the Press Commission is required to submit its report.

Meeting In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31 (UPI): The Press Commission will hold a series of sittings in Calcutta from December 28, 1953, to January 8, 1954, it is reliably learnt.

It will record oral evidence of the newspaper organisations and working journalists and others during the period.

2000 KMT Troops To Quit Burma Border

UNITED NATIONS, (New York), Oct. 31 (UPI-AFP).

IN a letter addressed to Madame Vijayalakshmi Pandit, President of the U.N. General Assembly, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, chief of the U.S. delegation at the United Nations, recalls that the Republic of China has assured Thailand that 2,000 members of its forces will be evacuated from Burma.

This announcement was made in a statement released to the Press at Bangkok on Thursday last, by the Joint Military Committee on which the U.S., Thailand and China representatives had been serving.

American representative at U.N. has requested Madame Pandit to circulate the copy of this letter and of the Bangkok press release to the members of the U.N. Political Committee which is considering Burma's complaint to the U.N. reporting aggression against it by the Government of the Republic of China.

Gold Prices Drop In Paris

PARIS, Oct. 31 (NAFEN): The price of gold has dropped heavily here because of large quantities of Russian gold which have appeared in several European markets.

It is believed the Russians are making all-out efforts to obtain European currencies to pay for their suddenly increased purchase of food and consumer goods.

Security Council Debates Syrian Complaint

U. N. Hq. (New York), Oct. 31 (UPI-AFP): The Security Council yesterday debated the Syrian complaint against the Israeli irrigation plan in the Jordan valley.

Delegates from Syria and Israel were invited to attend this meeting of the Council as "interested countries", but without a right to vote.

Eric Johnston At Damascus

DAMASCUS, Oct. 31 (UPI-AFP): President of the Republic of Syria today received Mr. Eric Johnston, personal envoy of President Eisenhower in the Middle East.

Showers In South Konkan

POONA, Oct. 31 (UPI): Following is the All-India weather summary for Saturday:—Rain or thundershowers have been fairly widespread in coastal Tamilnad and northeast Assam, and occurred locally in inland Tamilnad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. A few showers have also occurred in the south Konkan, south coastal Andhradesa and Rayalseema.

Principal reported amounts of rainfall:—Alleppey 2 inches, Arogyavaram 2 inches, Madras 1½ inches, Dibrugarh 3/4 inch, Sibisagar § inch, Tezpur ½ inch, Pamban ½ inch, Cuddalore ½ inch, Bangalore ½ inch, Mysore ½ inch and Karwar ½ inch.

Forecast valid till Sunday evening:—Rain or thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Travancore-Cochin and will occur locally in south Konkan, Tamilnad, Malabar, South Kanara and Mysore. A few showers are likely in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, the north Konkan, Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad, coastal Andhradesa and Rayalseema.

WIN THE LOVE OF THE MASSES POLICE ADVISED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shrimati Nirmala Raje Bhosale, Honorary Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, today declared open at Himatnagar a canteen, a recreation room and a poultry farm for the benefit of the police force of the Sabarkantha District, organised by the Policemen themselves by contributing voluntary labour and a small amount in cash from their Welfare Fund.

Speaking on the occasion, she advised the Police to do their duty and win the love of the people. She also asked them to take advantage of the adult education classes which had been opened at the Police Headquarters.

Referring to her visit to Modasa Project Area she commended the work done by the people there through self-help.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Re. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted District Development Officers on Rs. 250/- plus Rs. 150/- car allowance. Apply with testimonials to: Indian Dominion Airways Limited, 6|3, Madan Street, Calcutta.

(3793)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Available Oakum, Silica-Gel. Insecticide, Rat Poison, Germicide. Welding Brazing Soldering Fluxes Medical Apparatus, Chemicals. Bejoy Trading Co. 69/4, Canning St., Cal.

(7220)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI. Madras 17.

ARE U LONELY?

DO YOU WANT FRIENDS?

Have Pen and Personal friends for entertainment, employment, exchange of thoughts, etc. Membership Fee Rs. 10/- yearly. For Ladies Rs. 5/-. Apply for Prospectus with As. 2 stamp to The Secretary, EAST & WEST COUNCIL OF FRIENDS, Bhagwat Sadan, Matunga, Bombay 19.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Asoe Vad 10 2009
Muslim: Safar 23 1373
Parsi: Khordad 1 1323
Sunrise: 6-39 a.m.
Sunset 6-06 p.m.
Hightide 08-05, 21-20
Lowtide 01-39, 14-51

Today's Engagements

PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY: Meeting of Party workers and sympathisers at Thakurdwar office, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Meeting at Pioneer School, Telang Road, Matunga, 6 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Pandit Anandpriyaji to speak on Arya Samaj Sanghatan at Arya Samaj Fort, Bora Bazar, 9 a.m.

THEATRES OF PROPAGANDA INFORMATION CULTURE: Technicolor Film shows at Chhabildas (Boys) High School, Dadar, 6 p.m.

HAJI CHAWL TAMZIM COMMITTEE: Public Meeting to observe Anti-Rent Increase Day at Champa Stable, Morland Road, Bombay 8, 8 p.m.

MARWARI COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL: Celebration of Annual Function at Guzdar Street, 2 p.m.

SOCIAL WELFARE COMMITTEES: Members of Walkeshwar-Mahaluxmi Group to visit Karjat Community Project, to assemble at Victoria Terminus, 6-45 a.m.

SRI RAJARAJESWARI BHARATHA NATYA KALA MANDIR: Bharat Natyam recital at Podar College Hall, Matunga, 6-15 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain. Public lecture followed by questions and answers on 'The Festival of Lights (Message of Divali)' at 6-15 p.m.

AUDICHYA BRAHMINS: Felicitation meeting for Mr. G. K. Adhvaryu at Anand Bhuvan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, 5 p.m.

SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY: Public meeting at B.E.S.T. Conference Hall, Electric House, 7-15 p.m.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Sri Umeshchandar on "Brahma Sutras" at Shri Ramtirth Yogashram, 27, Vincent Square, Dadar, 10 a.m.

VICTORIA GARDENS: Orchestra from 5 to 7 p.m.

PIPE BAND MUSIC: At Esplanade Bandstand by Military Band, from 5 to 7 p.m.

VOCAL MUSIC by G. K. Nimkar at King's Circle from 5 to 7 p.m.

BOMBAY CITY SOCIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Celebration of All-India Social Education Day. B.I.T. Chawl, Parel, 6 a.m., Byculla 7 a.m., Shirodkar High School, Parel, 9-30 a.m., Omer Hall, Majid Street, Null Bazar, 3 p.m., Balgovind Wadi 3 p.m., Worli Prison, 3 p.m. Labour Welfare Centre, Delisle Road, 6-30 p.m., Sicca Nagar, V. P. Road, 8 p.m., Mustan Shah Talav, Nagpada, 8-30 p.m.

CHARITY SHOW: In aid of Bai Ruttonbai F. Pavri's Girls' High School situated at 12th Khetwadi. Show 'Confusion' written by Mr. Minoo Nariman to be staged, 5-45 p.m., at St. Xavier's College Theatre, Lady Jerbai S. Billimoria presiding.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES FOR ADJUDICATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three industrial disputes have been referred by the Government of Bombay to Tribunals, two for adjudication and one for arbitration.

The dispute sent for arbitration is between the Paru Silk Mills, Vikhroli and its employees and relates to the latter's demands for bonus for 1951 and 1952. The disputes which have gone for adjudication are between the Parle Products Manufacturing Company and its employees, regarding payment of bonus to the latter, etc., and the Indian Plastics Limited, Bombay, and their workmen in regard to classification of workers and leave and holidays, etc., for them.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY
243 meters.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 07-40 Programme, 07-45 Kishore Ghia, G songs, 08-15 S K Apte, vocal, 11-00 Your choice 11-45 Radio orch., 12-00 Sharda Nadkarni, vocal, 12-15 for women, G 13-10 G Parsatwar tabla, 13-40 Symp concert.

17-30 AIR artist, alap & hori, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Kishori Ghia, G songs, 18-30 W Padhye, vocal, 19-00 S K Apte, vocal 19-30 for industrial workers 20-15 Sharda Nadkarni, vocal, 20-45 Kishori Ghia, G songs, 21-15 G N Balasubramaniam, K music, 21-45 Guest, 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS 353m.

08-00 G Parsatwar, tabla, 08-45 Sumati W Telang, M songs, 11-45 'Chandra Chakori, by Mama Warerkar, M, 13-00 Sumati W Telang. M songs, 13-30 R S Sharma, H songs, 13-50 W Padhye, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-15 in K, 19-20 S R Shejale party, M songs, 19-30 Guru Nanak jayanti, 20-30 N Sharma, H talk on Bharat's music 20-45 Konkani prog, 21-15 Sumati W Telang, M songs, 21-30 S K Apte, vocal, 22-00 Sharda Nadkarni vocal, 22-30 W Padhye, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 312m. — 07-30 Prabhat mangala, 07-45 Remembrance, 08-15 Cl. vocal. 09-00 G geets, 10-00 For children, G 12-30 G geets 12-45 S B Pradhan G geets, 13-10 K Khan, sarangi, 18-00 S B Pradhan, G geets, 18-10 K Khan, sarangi, 18-20 B Shah, bhajans, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mixed geets (Ahm.), 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda) 19-00 Cl. vocal, 19-15 B Shah, geets 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet mala (Baroda), 20-30 Choice, 21-15 B Shah geets, 21-30 G Shah. 'megh no kavi'. G play.

POONA

375m.—07-30 C Divekar, songs. 07-45 Leela Thakur, khayal, 08-15 K Biniwale, violin 08-45 Kusum Pimpalkhare, khayal, 18-00 K Biniwale, violin, 18-10 Bhajan, 18-20 For villages, M. 18-50 Locals, 19-00 K Biniwale, violine, 19-15 C Divekar, vocal, 19-30 Leela Thakur, khayal, 19-45 Kusum Pimpalkare, khayal, 20-15 C Divekar, M songs. 20-30 Leela Thakur, khayal, 20-45 C Divekar, abahng, 21-15 M songs. 21-30 AIR artist, cl. vocal 21-45 Kusum Pimpalkhare, khayal.

RADIO CEYLON

19 & 41m.— Morning 7-00 It's a Great Day. 7-15 Light and Bright. 7-30 BBC News. 7-40 Singing Strings, 8-00 Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Dizzy fingers, 9-00 Choice of People.

25 & 49m — Evening 6-00 Tunes at Twilight. 6-15 Home News. 6-30 BBC News, News Talk 6-45 Broadway Parade, 7-00 Men Behind Melody, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 On wings of Song, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Music to Dream By.

MORNING-HINDI.— 31m. 7-00/10-00 Hindi Music.

EVENING — HINDI:— 41m., 6-00 p.m. Tamil Hour 7-00 Hindi music 7-30 Bengali music 7-45 Lipton Show 8-00 Binacca Geet Mala 8-30 Jag Mohan Sings 8-45 Hindi Requests, 9-30 Hindustani Gospel Hour.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 BBC Scottish Orch., 16-00 Service 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Eng. mag., 17-30 Forces' show. 18-45 Mr. Music; 19-45 Concerto. 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight 21-45 London forum 22-15 Service. 23-00 Much-binding.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia. 19-30 For India. 19-45 For students, 20-05 Arts review, 20-15 For Pak 20-15 Health & hygiene, 20-35 Mail bag.

Report On Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan

At 8-45 a.m. today AIR Bombay will broadcast a radio report on the 36th Session of the Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan being held at Ahmedabad. This will include extracts from the inaugural speech of Mr. Mavalankar, Speaker of the Parliament and the presidential speech of Mr. V. D. Ghate. This can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

MUSICAL PLAY IN MARATHI

At 11-45 a.m. today AIR Bombay will broadcast a musical play in Marathi entitled "Chand Chakori" written by Mr. B. V. Alias Mama Warerkar. The participants will be Ramchandra Varde Y. V. Pingale, Suhasini Deshpande, Kusum Chavan, P. D. Joshi and Bal Kudtarkar. Musical score is by R. Ramnathkar and Abhisheki and production by Bal Kudtarkar. This can be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

Popular Trends In Indian Music

At 8-30 p.m. AIR Bombay will broadcast a talk in Hindi on "Bharatiya Sangeet Ka Lokapriyapaksha". The speaker is Mr. Narendra Sharma who will discuss in this talk the popular trends in Indian music. This can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

Posts And Telegraph Centenary

At 4-45 p.m. today All India Radio, Bombay will relay from Delhi a radio report on the inauguration by the President of the Indian Posts and Telegraph Centenary Exhibition. This can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

Shankarrao Deo's Talk On "Bhoodan"

Mr. Shankarrao Deo will broadcast a talk on "Bhoodan" in Rural Broadcast (Marathi) in the Radio Farm Forum Programme between 18.20 and 18.50 hours today. This can be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres and also on 375 metres from Poona.

Renewal Of Broadcast Receiver Licences

All wireless licences expire on December 31, 1953, states a press note issued by the Government of India. Licensees may have their licences renewed for the next year on any working day between November 1, 1953 and January 14, 1954. After this date, the licences will be renewed only on payment of a surcharge on a graded scale. The licence can be renewed at any post office authorised to issue such licences. A licence is necessary even if the radio set is out of order or not being worked for any other reason.

University Of Gujerat

B.Sc (SUBSIDIARY) EXAM RESULTS

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31 (UPI): The following candidates have been declared successful at the B.Sc. (Subsidiary) examination of the Gujerat University held in October, 1953:

PASS NUMBERS

3 8 9 10 11 14 17 18 19 21 26
27 28 29 30 31 32 34 35 36 37 38
40 45 46 47 48 49 52 54 55 56 58
59 60 62 66 67 68 70 71 72 75 76
77 78 79 80 83 85 86 88 89 90
91 92 93 95 97 100 102 103 104 105
106 108 110 111 113 115 116 118
120 121 122 123 128 131 132 133
134 135 137 140 141 144 147 150
151 152 153 155 164 and 169.

The result of the candidate No. 44 is held in reserve under Ordinance 127.

The candidate No. 36 is declared to have passed the B.Sc. Examination in pass class, according to regulation No. 79 as he had obtained exemption in the principal subject.

Enteric In City: 8 Fatal Cases During The Week

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fifty-nine cases of attacks of enteric fever were recorded in the city during the week ending on October 24, according to the latest communique issued by the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipal Corporation. Out of these, eight resulted in death.

There had aslo been one attack of Cholera and one of Smallpox which resulted in death during the period.

The mortality rate during the week was 862 being 36 more than the preceding week. Out of 862 total deaths, 205 were among infants below one year of age. This brought the death rate to 15.8 on the basis of the census population.

During the week, 1,809 births were registered bringing the birth rate to 33.2 on the basis of census population.

Ban On "Atom Bombs" Notification

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following is the text of the notification published in the Gazzette of India—Part III, Section 1—dated October 24 in connection with the selling of crackers popularly known as 'Atom Bombs'.

"Crackers commonly known as Atom Bomb containing explosive wrapped up in paper and tied with string exceeding 1-1/4 ounce in weight and 2-1/4" in length and 1-1/2" in diameter shall not be possessed or sold in the premises."

BOMBAY IS SPELLBOUND!

AVM'S

LADKI

SWASTIK
2-30, 5-45 & 9 p.m.

CAPITOL
11-15, 2-30, 5-45 & 9 p.m.

AVM PRODUCTIONS

JAI HIND
8-15, 11-15, 2-30, 5-45 & 9 p.m.

RIVOLI
11-15, 2-30, 5-45 & 9 p.m.

NCC CADETS HELP BUILD A COLONY OF 75 NEAT HOUSES

A SITE in Chetpat, Madras, cultured up with insanitary hovels, open drains, stagnant pools carrying the killer anopheles mosquito in thousands — an altogether depressing and dismal landscape — this was the condition of the locale before cadets of the Madras N. C. C. Circle, set about to transform it.

Today, a sober colony of 75 houses stands on the site as a lasting tribute to the unstinted and selfless efforts of University students.

Employing the latest technique in economic wall-building a process termed "rammed earth constructions", syndicates of cadets—1 officer and 26 men—working in 2 shifts from 7 a.m. to 12 P.M. and 11 to 6 P.M., were made responsible for the completion of one house a piece. Two weeks before the conclusion of the camp, realising that they were behind schedule, building operations having been hampered by unprecedented rains, a third shift was added.

"RAMMED EARTH"

The essence of rammed earth construction is simplicity, unskilled labour sufficing; but the manual labour involved, and the test of patience and perseverance under the trying Madras sun, was exacting. A mixture of screened earth, sand and lime, compounded in a specified proportion, is first prepared. A steel form, set to the desired dimensions is placed on the demarcated ground, already levelled. The foundation is then laid to a depth of 1 foot, immediately under the form. Plates of the form and the corners are securely bolted down. The prepared mixture is poured into the form and rammed down to within an inch of the top of the form.

A second form is assembled on the top of the first and filled with the mixture in a similar way. Still a third form is assembled on the second, the same process—ramming the mixture into it—being continued.

In the meantime, the bottom most form, with its contents completely dry, is dismantled, exposing to view for the first time the finished bottom layer. A fourth form is assembled on the third its contents being duly rammed.

The walls of the house—12 inches thick—are now complete. The forms are removed and a coat of lime wash follows. While building up, barred appertures for windows, and door frames are inserted. Finally, a thatched roof goes up and the house is ready for occupation.

Estimated to cost Rs. 1,050 as against Rs. 2,700 for a house of similar dimensions, built on traditional lines, the Madras Corporation have evolved a scheme whereby the occupants will eventually become the owners of these structures.

LATEST COMMERCIAL MARKETS

NEW YORK DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

Today New York Market remained closed.

Tata Defd. at 9 p.m. Rs. 1941-4| 1942-8.

Indian Iron Rs. 25-2|25-3.

Cotton Jerila Feb. Dharna Rs. 7-8.

Castor Seed May Dharna Rs. 1-0.

KARACHI MARKETS

KARACHI, Oct. 31.

Latest Cotton Prices—No change has been recorded in Quotations for the Old Cotton Crop. Rates for the New Crop were: Sind Desi 60-8 Punjab Desi 57-8, Four "Fff" Roller 59-8, Four "Fff" Sawgin 63-8, Public Roler 61-8, Sawgin 65-8, 289 "Fff" NT Sind Roller 64-4, 289 "Fff" NT Sind Sawgin 68-4, 289 "Fff" NT Punjab Roller 66 289 "Fff" NT Punjab Sawgin 71. The Market was stable.

Rangoon Markets

RANGOON, Oct. 31.

Rice: First Quality 45|50 Kyats, Second 38, Third 33, Last 32.

Broken Rice: First 17, Second 14, Last 11.

Inspector Of Markets Stabbed

TWO MEN ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday: S. H. Ezekiel, Inspector of Municipal Markets was stabbed near Madanpura beef market on Thursday morning, it is learnt today.

The Nagpada police have arrested the alleged assailant and a butcher who is said to have hired him.

It is stated that on Thursday morning, Ezekiel had gone for his routine duties to the market. As he was coming out of the market, the alleged assailant came to the spot on a bicycle, got down and attacked him. He was removed to the hospital where he was treated.

Illicit Liquor In Boat

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A small boat, heavily laden to the water line with illicit liquor was intercepted by the police, at Dharavi Creek in the early hours of this morning.

The sole occupant of the boat was taken into custody by the police.

Ex-editor In Trouble

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Rajendra Bharati, a former Editor of the Nava Bharat Times of Calcutta, and at present acting as Advertisement representative for a group of Patna papers, was taken into custody today by the Palton Road Police on a charge of theft.

It is stated that Bharati and another boarder were staying at the Elphinstone Hotel in Gunbow Street. This morning, when the complainant went to the lavatory Bharati is alleged to have taken his keys, entered his room and stolen Rs. 1,600.

The complainant, when he returned to his room, found the money missing from his coat pocket, where he had left it. He also alleged that he found the keys to his room with Bharati, when he returned from his ablutions.

The story was disclosed at Esplanade Court this morning, when the accused was produced before Chief Presidency Magistrate, K. M. Khambatta.

The police, in asking for the remanding of the accused to custody, claimed to have a witness who saw Bharati entering the complainant's room when the latter was absent.

Tribute To Staff

But Patil Calls Corporation A Talk Shop

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. S. K. Patil, thrice Mayor of Bombay, today described the Municipal Corporation as "a talking shop for the city fathers and city mothers."!

He, however, hastened to add that the long seemingly-fruitless debates in this talk shop in no way affected the working of the Corporation, "one of the most progressive institutions in the country."

The vast and intricate municipal services were always kept going with the help of a large and efficient staff, he said.

Mr. Patil was addressing the Bombay Sanitation Associations' annual general meeting this evening.

Agreement On American Wheat Loan Interest

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31 (UPD): An understanding has been reached between the Governments of the United States of America and India regarding the utilisation of the interest that has accumulated on the U. S. Wheat Loan of 190 million dollars to India.

Under the Agreement providing this loan an interest of 2½ per cent per annum would fall due from June 30, 1952, while the principal shall be paid from June 1957, in 60 equated half-yearly instalments.

The Agreement provides that out of the interest that accrues up to January 1, 1957, a sum not exceeding five million dollars shall be placed in a special deposit fund in the Government of USA for utilisation on certain mutually agreed projects between India and USA.

At present a sum of one million dollars has accrued to this fund and recently an understanding has been reached between the two Governments that this amount would be utilised mainly for supply of books and laboratory equipment from USA to Indian universities and also for exchange of scientists and scholars between India and USA. Details of the programme are now being worked out.

Cracker Vendors Go On Fast

BECAUSE LICENCES WERE REFUSED

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31 (UPI): Nine vendors of crackers have gone on fast near the gate of the Municipal Corporation here, following the rejection of their demand by the Municipal Corporation to grant them licenses for sale of crackers.

About 250 vendors, who used to sell crackers during Diwali in hand lorries, were refused licenses by the Corporation as they did not sell crackers at fixed places but kept on moving in different places.

All these lorry vendors have suspended work, while about seventy of them have squatted near the Municipal compound.

Vocational Guidance Exhibition

BOMBAY, Saturday: Inaugurating a 'Vocational Guidance and Art Exhibition' arranged by Sanmitra Mandal today, Mr. B. S. Hiray, the Minister for Agriculture and Revenue stressed the need for arranging such exhibitions in rural areas, as he said, the village youth has little knowledge and opportunity to form his carrer in a variety of fields as compared to the youth of the town.

Mr. S. L. Taskar, who presided at the function, gave a detailed history of the Mandal in the course of his speech.

The exhibition, arranged apparently with a view to guide the students who have appeared in the last SSC examination, gives abundant details of the various vocations open to youngmen.

The drawings and other handicraft articles prepared by students of various schools are also exhibited. A special section of Rangoli has been arranged by the organisers. Some of the Rangolis, exquisitely drawn, are worth seeing.

The exhibition will remain open to the public at the C. L. Boy's High School, Dadar from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. daily upto November 13.

Radiophone To Indonesia

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Director-General, Overseas Communications Service, advises that the Radio Telephone Service between India and Indonesia will remain closed on Thursday, November 19, only.

KANARA CATHOLICS HAVE NEW HOPE

Bishop Designate Of Diocese Felicitated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I HAVE visited the different districts that come under my newly-created diocese and I know how much the Catholics of North Kanara have suffered in the educational sphere due to neglect and lack of facilities."

These remarks were made by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Michael Joseph Rodrigues, D.D., Bishop-elect of the Belgaum Diocese, at a reception given in his honour by the members of the North Kanara Catholic community at the Taj, this evening.

The Bishop-elect told the gathering that he realised very well that he would have to start from scratch, but having worked as a missionary since he graduated from the Gregorian University, he was confident that with the ardour, keenness and enthusiastic response of the Catholics of his diocese and more so of North Kanara, he would be able to fill in those gaps which were a legacy of the past.

Dr. Joseph A. Fernandes, President of the North Kanara Catholic Association, speaking on the occasion traced the history of the growth of the community, its various viscissitudes and the progress it had made in spite of insuperable obstacles and backward environment.

UPHILL TASK

Dr. C. Gonsalves, said that the Catholics of North Kanara who totally lacked educational facilities during the past several decades had suffered much. Theirs was an uphill task and with the dawn of new hope created by the setting up of a separate diocese for these areas, the Catholics of North Kanara could now look up to a brighter future.

Mr. Frances Borges, gave his own example of how he had to fight against the lack of means and facilities to achieve his ambition of becoming a Master of Arts. He hoped that with a dynamic Bishop at the helm of Catholic affairs in these backward tracts, things would now improve.

Mr. G. P. Fernandes, a well-known artist who was among the five painters invited to paint the Delhi Secretariat, said that had North Kanara some educational facilities, it could have perhaps produced even a Michael Angelo.

The Bishop-elect was presented with a silver carving set by Mr. Mariano De Sa of Karwar.

Brutal Attack On Butcher

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young butcher, Fateh Mohamed Babu Syed Ali, was brutally stabbed to death yesterday, when he was walking along Mahim Causeway in the early hours of the night. Just before he succumbed to his injuries, Fateh Mohamed was stated to have made a statement implicating his own brother-in-law in the assault upon him.

Acting on his information, the Bombay C.I.D. took into custody three persons, including the murdered man's brother-in-law, Hussein Ibrahim, for alleged complicity in the murder.

The cause for the assault is stated to be that Husein Ibrahim was on inimical terms with Fateh Mohamed due to some domestic trouble.

More Raids For Smuggled Watches

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Customs continuing their drive to "clean up" the watch smuggling racket in the city, raided the premises of two firms at Abdul Rehman Street today and seized 200 watches valued at over Rs. 10,000.

The raids were carried out by Rummagging Inspectors Leither and Goes under the direction of Mr. S. K. Srivatsava, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

PROFESSION OF ACCOUNTANCY

Society Of Incorporated Accountants & Auditors

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31: In a Press Note issued on the 3rd September, 1953, the status of members of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors of India had been explained.

The Government of India wish to clarify that this Society is not connected in any way with the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors whose headquarters are in the United Kingdom. Unlike the U.K. body, the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors of India is not recognised either by the Government of India or by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and its members are not eligible to be appointed as auditors of companies under the Indian Companies Act or to undertake any audit work required by law to be done only by Chartered Accountants. Nor are they eligible to practice as income-tax practitioners under Section 61 (2) of the Income Tax Act, 1922.

HIGHEST YIELD OF WHEAT

Mr. L. H. Mali of Deesa in the Banaskantha District has been awarded the first prize of Rs. 1,000 for obtaining the highest yield of wheat, during the crop competitions conducted at State level during the Rabi season of 1952-53. He obtained a yield of 7,375 lbs. per acre.

The second prize of Rs. 600 went to Mr. A. M. Patel, also of Deesa in Banaskantha District. He produced 6,549 lbs. of wheat per acre. The third prize of Rs. 400 was won by Mr. M. M. Patel of Patalveni in Baroda Taluka (Baroda District), who produced 5,936 lbs. of grains per acre.

Competitions in wheat crop at the State level were not held during the previous, i.e., 1951-52 season. From among the competitors at the taluka level during that season, Mr. S. B. Pandya of Dohad, Panchmahals District, had topped the list with an yield of 5,075 lbs. of wheat per acre to his credit. During the same year, the All India crop competition prize for wheat was won by Sardar Gurudev Singh of Punjab who obtained a yield of 71 mds. 23 seers and 10 chhataks per acre.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

The Government of Bombay has now permitted all Village Panchayats in the State to deposit their funds in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Prior to this, the Village Panchayats could not deposit their funds anywhere, except in Government Treasuries or a bank to which the Government Treasury Work had been entrusted, in Co-operative Banks approved by the Government and in the scheduled banks approved by the Government in specific cases.

Two New Demonstration Centres

Two new agricultural demonstration centres have been opened in Banaskantha District. They are at Khimat in Dhanera Taluka and Gadh in Palanpur Taluka.

PAN MUN JOM, Oct. 31 (UPI-AFP): The Communists for the second time, rejected today (Saturday) American Ambassador Mr. Arthur Dean's plea to break the deadlock over neutral participation in the Korean peace conference.

Senior Hockey League

BOTH RAILWAYS SECURE SPLENDID VICTORIES

Siddique And Munir Outstanding

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Railways—Western and Central—had a field day in the Senior Hockey League at the BPHA Ground when the former trounced Bombay State Police by five goals to nil and the latter accounted for Young Sports by two clear goals, but were deserving of a bigger marginal victory this evening.

The Western Railway started off with only 10 men, but were a complete unit in the fifteenth minute. However their short passing tactics bore holes into the Police defence and from then on they were a terror. Siddique was the most prominent forward and his dribbling was a treat to watch.

The Police tried to break through, but the opponents defence allowed them no quarter, while their own defence was shaky.

For the first seven minutes of play, the State Police were superior swinging the ball across the wings, but had to be content with penalty corners which proved useless.

Thereafter, the depleted, one short, Railway outfit moved well through their inners and were proving dangerous. Siddique was policed by Jameson, but Champaklal got through to a free hit by Antic, but lost control and the ball.

Midway through the Western Railway outfit was complete with Naqvi moving as right outer and to right in position.

Rozario provided Champaklal with a pass after Naqvi had failed to push into a clear goal from close in, but Agre hooked Champaklal's stick and a short corner was awarded; Jadhav's hit was stopped by Mendonca, but Siddique and Antic pounced on the rebound and fouled the goalie.

In the twentieth minute Naqvi provided Siddique with a through pass which he wormed in to goal area and beat Mendonca wth an easy shot to give Western Railway the lead.

Five minutes later, Siddique had Mendonca at the top of the circle, but the goalie stopped him and the ball travelled to Champaklal, who passed to Rozario, but Jameson fouled him with a wrong stick; Jadhav converted the short corner to give the Railway their second goal.

Siddique ran to a throw-in by Champaklal and dribbled his way past Jameson to beat the Police goalkeeper with a beautiful angular push.

The second session started with some fast moves to either end, but the Railway were destined to score again. Siddique ran through to a forward pass by Rozario and shot into the goalkeeper, but the ball rebounded for Rozario to net. The very next minute, the fifth, Rozario worked his way close up, but the goalie saved and Champaklal got the ball at the top of the circle only to see it deflected for a corner which proved in vain.

Midway through this half Rozario gave the Railway the fifth goal from a pass by Naqvi which Dias failed to intercept.

Twice more Siddique had the goal at his mercy but his terrific drives went over and wide.

Chavan had worked his way to the Railway goal but when he had only the onrushing goalie to tackle, Champaklal rushed in and cleared for a corner, which proved otherwise.

The teams were: —

WESTERN RAILWAY "A": A. De Sales; Gangaram, Jadhav; Agre, Antic, Yadeshwar; Solanki, Naqvi, Siddique, Rozario, Champaklal.

BOMBAY STATE POLICE: Mendonca; Dias, Jameson; Agre, Nagarwalla, Miranda; Solanki, Jaiwant, Lazarus, Ingle, Chavan.

Umpires: D. Fernandes and A. N. Desai.

Central Railway secured another fluent win in the Senior Division of the League with a two goals to nil victory over Young Sports early this evening.

There was little doubt about the Railwaymen's superiority, but it was a question as to when Herby Lynn, the Young Sports custodian would flag under heavy pressure.

Munir showed brilliant stickwork, probably it was his new stick that did the trick, while Pillay was confined to do more of the scheming. The Railway defence was, of course, unbeatable and Railway's custodian was hardly ever tested.

Young Sports had a strong intermediate line, but had no response from their forwards. The deep defence was slow giving the Railway inners plenty of scope to worm their way in.

Kishen, the Railway's centre forward opened his sides account from a penalty corner hit in the thirteenth minute, while four minutes later, Munir scored with a brilliant solo intiated half way through the opponents territory.

The Railway had many open scoring chances in the second half. Kishen open chance was stopped by Lynn; Pillay's two big hits were stopped with undue ease; three corners were of no avail; Munir's open chance from Kishen's pass was deflected by Lynn while Kishen himself shot wide with only the goalie to beat a few minutes from the end.

Young Sports had two scoring chances in the eighteenth minute of his half, but Assiz Fernandes scooped over the cross-bar and the second push by him went wide of the mark.

Two penalty corners just a minute before the end almost saw Young Sports score but, in spite, of goalkeeper Ghulam Mahomed being beaten, the crowded Railway defenders got the better of the scrimmage.

The teams were:—

CENTRAL RAILWAY:—Ghulam Mahomed; Lal Mahomed, Quayyum; Venugopal, Pyarelal, Rudravelu; Thangavelu, Pillay, Kishen, Munir, Ramloo.

YOUNG SPORTS: H. S. Lynn; P. Fernandes, C. Dias; Muzawar, J. Coutinho, David; L. Braganza, Cordeiro, C. Braganza, Assis Fernandes, T. D'Souza.

Umpires: L. Fonseca and D'Mello.

PAREL FOOTBALL ENDS

BOMBAY, Saturday: India Culture League "B" accounted for Blue Wizards by three goals to one in the Second Division of the Junior Harwood Football League at the St. Xavier's Gymkhana ground, Parel on Saturday. The teams had scored 2-1 before the break.

This being the last match at the St. Xavier's ground, in the Harwood League, for the soccer season, the display was good as never before, and the Culture League, due to their convincing moves, took the lead in the fifth minute through Babulal and added another goal midway scored by Piraji. With untiring efforts, Wizards managed to reduce the margin before the halftime whistle through Abreo.

On resumption, Culture League intensified the attack but found the backs in good defence. Wizard's domination for a short spells resulted in corners going unconverted. Midway a penalty kick, that would have equalised the score was also wasted by W. Penha's shot over the crossbar. Moving fast Culture League's inside-right completed the tally before the final whistle.

Race Horses Poisoned

COLOMBO, Oct. 31 (UPI)

The Criminal Investigation Department is enquiring into the alleged attempt at trainer Walles' Stable to poison three race horses which were expected to run in today's Colombo race.

The names of the horses are (1) Kalafkarkhiyah, (2) On and Off, and (3) Sasdum Salen. The first two were discovered this morning. bleeding profusely from the nose which was sore and lying on the ground motionless.

Two employees of the stable have been taken into custody and the third one is being looked for by the police.

The animals were withdrawn from today's race.

Parel Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Parel Hockey League has attracted a record of 49 entries this season and is due to commence on Thursday, November 12 at the Xavier's College ground.

SENIOR DIVISION: Bombay Port Trust S. C. "A"; Blue Wizards S. C., Bombay State Police "B", Central Rly. "B", Mazagon Dock S. C., Panchgani Old Boys "A", St. Xavier's College "B", Young Comrades SC, Western Rly "B". Rly "B".

FIRST DIVISION: Young Sports "B", OCS Rec. Club, VJTI,, St. Xavier's College "C", Mahim Young Boys, Mazagon Institute, Thunderbolts CS, I. N. Dockyard "B".

SECOND DIVISION: Western Rly "C", Central Rly. "D", B. S. Police "C", Bhimraj Sports Club, Richardson and Cruddas SC, Telephone Club, Khatau Sports Club, St. Xavier's College "D".

THIRD DIVISION: Ssection 'A': N. E. I. Sports Club, Vincent Rangers, Young Stars SC, Panchgani Old Boys "B", Ranjit Sports Club, Maccabi Association, National Heroes, Turner Morrison SC.

SECTION 'B': Kohinoor Mills SC, Ruparel College, Hind Cycles SC, Western Rly. "D", Alcock Ashdown SC, Grant Medical College, St. Xavier's College "E", I. N. Dockyard "C".

SECTION "C": St. Xavier's Tech Institute, Mahindra and Mahindra SC, Saraswati Commercial Institute, Black Hawks, Lever Sports Club, Metal Box Sports Club, Globe Sports Club, Central Rly "C".

BURMESE BOXERS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31: A team of amateur boxers from Burma arrived at Dum Dum today. As Basil Thomson was injured, his place is taken by Boukle, a flyweight.

Today's Sport

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation

3-55 p.m. Young Sports 'A' vs. Burmah Shell; 5 p.m. Goan Sports vs. BEST (Senior Division).

Sudhir Thackersey (left) and Uttam Chandarana who won the men's doubles title in the Matunga Open Table Tennis tournament on Saturday evening.

Lulla Beats Chandarana In Singles Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Matunga Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Tournament ended in a blaze of glory on the concluding day of the championships for Manohar Lulla who beat former National Champion, Uttam Chandarana, in the final of men's singles in three straight games at the Modi Hall today. The final scores were 21-17, 21-14, 21-17.

That was not all. It was a bad day for Aaron Arnold, the unbeaten junior champion of the season. Vidyadhar Parker surprised him when he beat in the junior singles final which was also a three game affair. He won with a degree of comfort at 21-16, 21-13, 21-13. Parker and Arnold won the junior doubles title on Friday.

Thackersey also won two titles. He in partnership with Uttam Chandarana won the men's doubles title in a tame three game affair devoid of any interest. They beat S. V. Rangaraj and B. S. Khambatta at 21-14, 21-14, 21-15.

Sudhir Thackersey annexed the mixed title in partnership with Chitra Nargolkar when they accounted for Usha Nargolkar and Yatin Vyas in three games, the scores were 21-16, 21-15, 21-19.

The results of all the finals were:

MEN'S SINGLES: Manohar Lulla beat Uttam Chandarana 21-17, 21-14, 21-17.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Prisca Nunes beat Chitra Nargolkar 19-21, 21-18, 21-11, 21-17.

JUNIOR SINGLES: Vidaydhar Parker beat Aaron Arnold 21-16, 21-13, 21-13.

MIXED DOUBLES: Chitra Nargolkar and Thackersey beat Usha Nargolkar and Yatin Vyas 21-16, 21-15, 21-19

MEN'S DOUBLES: Sudhir Thackersey and Uttam Chandarana beat S. V. Rangaraj and B. S. Khambatta 21-14, 21-14, 21-15.

JUNIOR SINGLES: Vidyadhar Parker and Aaron Arnold beat A. Lulla and P. Lulla. 21-18, 21-9.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Sulochana Mankar and Saroj Mirker beat Prisca Nunes and Chitra Nargolkar 19-21, 22-20, 21-18.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31 (UPI): In the losing semi-finalists match of the Dhyan Chand Hockey Tournament Kirkeeans, Poona beat the Corps of Signals by a solitary goal here today.

Callan Cup Final Drawn

BOMBAY, Saturday: Indian Navy and Goan Sports were concerned in a goalless draw in the final of the Callan Cup Football tournament played this evening at the Cooperage. Extra time was played, but to no purpose and the replay has been fixed for Sunday at 4-30 p.m.

If the Navy did not emerge victorious this evening, it was entirely due to the splendid goalkeeping of Alves Almeida and poor marksmanship of Stewart.

The Goans were the underdogs in the initial half, but shared exchanges thereafter.

Stewart wasted a glorious scoring chance in the fourth minute when Raju passed to him. Then Arjun was foiled by Baptista, Lyngdoh wasted two chances with only the goalie to beat.

Nicholson's 30 yard drive was saved by the goalie; another open chance was wasted by Lyngdoh from a scrimmage, while Stewart wasted a solo chance in the twenty-eighth minute of play.

The second session was even. Extra time brought no result.

The teams were:

INDIAN NAVY: Bhattacharjee; Watson, Thappa; Chowdhury, Raghavan, Borah; Stewart, Nicholson, Lyngdoh, Raju, Arjun.

GOAN SPORTS: A. Almeida; Baptista, D'Mellow, Andrade, C. D'Costa, A. D'Souza, Santa Rita, Silveira, L. Rodrigues, A. Gama.

Referee: N. K. Utchil.

HAZARE TO PLAY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31: Vijay Hazare has decided to play in the first test at Lucknow on November 24 against the Commonwealth cricketers.

Tourists Provide Bright Cricket

REG SIMPSON... century in his first innings and first appearance with Overseas Cricket team.

SIMPSON'S CENTURY IN FIRST KNOCK

INDORE October 31 (UPI).

SPECTACULAR batting by R. T. Simpson, who rattled up 125 runs, and an unbeaten knock of 82 by Meuelman for the Overseas Silver Jubilee Cricket team thrilled the spectators on the opening day of their three-day fixture against the Holkar Cricket Association, the holders of the Ranji Trophy, at the Yeshwant Club grounds here.

The touring side, going in to bat first, collected a huge total of 417 runs at the draw of stumps for the loss of only five wickets. Meuelman and Edrich were batting with 82 and 50 respectively.

Visitors showed scant respect to the Holkar bowlers and hit all round the wicket. They remained aggressive and were always on top throughout the day.

The loose fielding by the home side also enabled the Tourists to collect a huge total of 417 in 300 minutes. After winning the toss, Frank Worrell, skipper of the Overseas team, elected to bat. Simpson and Marshall opened the visitor's innings. Marshall was aggressive right from the beginning and Arjun Naidu and Bhausaheb Nimbalkar, Holkar's opening bowlers, made little impression.

Both Simpson and Marshall set a fast pace to the game and runs amassed swiftly. When the visitors total reached 79, Marshall was bowled by Dhanwade. Mr. shall was at the crease for 53 minutes and scored 43.

Frequent changes of bowlers were made by Mustaq Ali but did not yield any result. The only bowler to make any impression was Dhanwade who claimed Marshall. At lunch the touring team had scored 195 for one wicket.

Soon after resumption after lunch the 200 of the innings was hoisted. After scoring 67 runs with the help of 8 fours in 90 minutes, Emmet turned Arjun Naidu, bowling medium paced, into the safe hands of Chandu Sarwate at first slip. The total stood at 230.

The thrilling second wicket partnership added 154 runs in 90 minutes.

Simpson, who was out to thrash the bowling and did not spare even good length balls was joined by Worrell for the third wicket. The sparkling innings of Simpson, who got his 100 before lunch — a feat very few have achieved, came to an end when he had scored 125. Simpson, strong in executing on drives and pulls and delectable placements, helped himself and his side with quick 125 runs in 185 minutes.

Thereafter, ensued the scintillating sixth wicket partnership between Edrich and Meuleman and Edrich who remained unbeaten at stumps today scored so far 50 runs while that of Meuleman is 82, who also is batting.

Scoreboard

SILVER JUBILEE OVERSEAS CRICKET TEAM (1st innings)

Marshall b Dhanwade 43; R. T. Simpson c Jagdale b Dhanwade 125; Emmet c Sarwate b Arjun Naidu 67; Worrell b Sarwate 36; Meuleman (batting) 82; Barrick lbw. Sarwate 12; Edrich (batting) 50; Extras 2; Total (for 5 wickets) 417.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-73, 2-230, 3-244, 4-305, 5-323.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Arjun Naidu 20-2-76-1; B. Nimbalkar 3-0-10-0; C. T. Sarwate 21-0-80-2; H. Gaikwad 29-2-116-0; S. Dhanwade 16-0-92-2; Ramesh Shah 4-0-30-0: M. Jagdale 2-0-11-0.

KARACHI SIDES BIG TOTAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Anjuman-Islam Sports Club, Karachi, playing their second match of the tour against Schools (senior) champions, Anjuman-I-Islam High School, at the National Cricket Club ground today, hit up a respectable total of 273 for 9 at the stump-drawing time. The match which is a two-day fixture will be continued on Sunday.

Batting first, the visitors started well and lost the wicket at 48 and two more at the total of 85 runs. Thereafter Hasan Lasi, Wallis Mathais were concerned in an useful partnership which added 77 runs for the fourth wicket before Lassi fell victim to Nazir Mahammud. Lassi was the top-scorer with 52 runs. Mathais continued the good work and remained unbeaten with 42 runs at the close of play for the day. Nazir Mahammud bowled well for his 26. Shahid also shone with the ball for 3 for 52 runs. The match will be resumed on Sunday.

Dynamos Leave For Delhi

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Dynamos Football team left today for New Delhi by Dehra Dun Express to participate in the Durand Football Tournament. They play on the 4th November, 1953 and the opponents will be winners of Youngmen's, Delhi and Punjab FA, Punjab.

The following players accompanied the team:

Sheenappa, Leo Fernandes, Sheshappa, George, Peter, Bhaskaran, Salvi, B. N. Shetty (Captain), J. Coutinho, J. D'Sa, Kuppuswamy, Lalloo, Johny, Nagraj, Janki.

Mr. S. A. Suvarna and Mr. Sheshappa accompanied the team as joint managers, and Mr. Pran Sikand the Hon. Secretary of the Club will fly to New Delhi later on.

India Beats Burma

RANGOON, Oct. 31.

India won the Colombo Cup and the Special Burma Cup in the second Asian Quadrangular Football tournament played at Rangoon today when they beat Burma by four goals to two.

The tournament played on a league basis saw India win all her matches. India were joint holders of the trophy last year with Pakistan.

I.F.A. Faces New Facts

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31: Under heavy police protection, the IFA's governing body met today to hear East Bengal's appeal against the tournament committee suspending them and awarding the IFA Shield to India Culture League of Bombay. Pankaj Gupta presided.

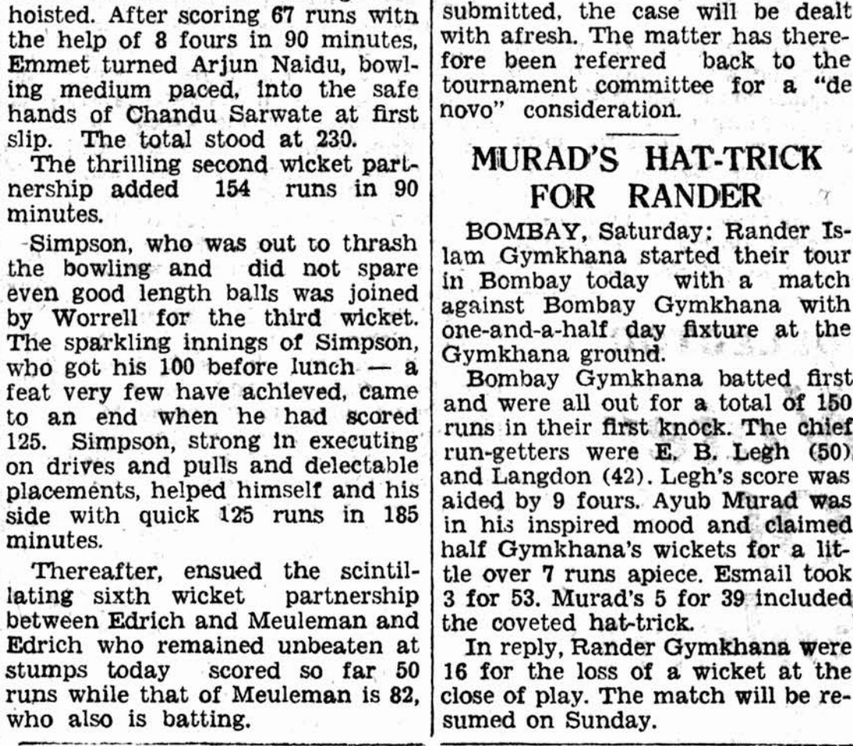
In light of new evidence being submitted, the case will be dealt with afresh. The matter has therefore been referred back to the tournament committee for a "de novo" consideration.

MURAD'S HAT-TRICK FOR RANDER

BOMBAY, Saturday: Rander Islam Gymkhana started their tour in Bombay today with a match against Bombay Gymkhana with one-and-a-half day fixture at the Gymkhana ground.

Bombay Gymkhana batted first and were all out for a total of 150 runs in their first knock. The chief run-getters were E. B. Legh (50) and Langdon (42). Legh's score was aided by 9 fours. Ayub Murad was in his inspired mood and claimed half Gymkhana's wickets for a little over 7 runs apiece. Esmail took 3 for 53. Murad's 5 for 39 included the coveted hat-trick.

In reply, Rander Gymkhana were 16 for the loss of a wicket at the close of play. The match will be resumed on Sunday.



Mr. Morarji Desai Bombay's Chief Minister, seems quite interested in the Swimming Gala organised by Metro-Murphy at the MGMO Pool. He presided on Saturday evening.

Dolly Nazir (centre) won the 100 metres backstrocke in 1 minute 43 seconds in the swimming gala held at the MGMO Pool. Aloo Mistry (left) and Sushila Wadalkar (right) were second and third respectively.

Kanti Shah Lowers National Record

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AN all-India and two new Bombay records went by the broad on the concluding day of the Invitation Swimming Meet in aid of the Children's Orthopaedic Hospital which was sponsored by the Murphy Radios and the Metro Goldwyn Mayer and ended this evening at the Mahatma Gandhi Pool.

Kanti Shah, one of the best back stroke swimmers in the country today, found little difficulty in breaking his own previous All-India record in the 100 metres back stroke. Kanti swam the distance in one minute, 14.9 seconds, which is better than his own previous record of one minuts, 15.3 seconds.

Miss Dolly Nazir, who monopolised each and every event she participated in, went on to add two more crowns to her previous collection. Dolly won the 100 metres back stroke and also was the only comptitor to appear at the starting point for the 50 metres butterfly stroke. In this event she established a new Bombay timing of 46 seconds for the event.

T.T. Dund lowered the colours of the Asian diving champion, Khatau Thakkar in the high board diving event beating the latter by a fairly big margin of 16 points.

The water polo final between Bombay and Bengal was a very closely fought out encounter, and although Bombay won by seven goals to three, the losers gave a very good account of themselves. The Bombay team led by four goals to two at half time, after which the Bombay team won the final by seven goals to three.

Mr. Morarji Desai, the Chief Minister of Bombay State was the guest of honour.

The prize distribution of the meet will be held at the Metro Cinema tomorrow morning at ten.

The results were:—

MEN'S EVENTS

100 Meters Free Style

Srichand Bajaj (Bombay) 1. S. K. Kowle (Poona) 2. S. Bhattacharjee (Bengal) 3. Time: 1 min. 4.5 secs.

Metres Back Stroke

Kanti Shah (Bombay) 1. B. Chandnani (Bombay) 2. B. Pande (Bengal) 3. Time: 1 min. 14.9 secs. (New All-India Record).

200 Metres Butterfly Stroke

A. N. Lam (Bombay) 1. D. Singh (Rajputana Rifles) 2. C. Sen (Bengal) 3. Time: 3 min. 26.3 secs. (New Bombay and Meet Record).

4 x 100 Metres Free Style Relay

Bombay (Sopher, Lalu Bajaj, L. Keni and Srichand Bajaj) 1. Bengal Engineers 2. Bombay Engineers 3. Time: 4 min. 38.1 secs.

Diving (High Board)

T. T. Dund (Bombay)—84.6 points 1. K. P. Thakkar (Bombay)—68.8 points 2. Bichittar Singh (Bengal Engineers)—61.2 points 3.

Water Polo Final

Bombay (Isaac Mansoor 3, B. Chandnani 2, Kanti Shah 1 and A. S. Bharucha 1) 8 goals beat Bengal (D. Mitter 2, B. Pande 1) 3 goals.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 Metres Back Stroke

Miss Dolly Nazir (Bombay) 1. Miss Aloo Mistry (Bombay) 2. Miss Sushila Wadalkar (Poona) 3. Time: 1 min. 43 secs.

50 Metres Butterfly Stroke

Miss Dolly Nazir was the only swimmer to compete and she swam the distance in 46 seconds which becomes the new Bombay record.

Police Cricket Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two more matches were played in the Police Invitation Cricket Tournament at the Kennedy Sea face on Saturday. The matches which are one-and-a-half day fixtures will be continued on Sunday.

At Parsi Gymkhana, Parsi Cyclists, the Kanga League top division winners, making the first use of the wickets scored 148 for the loss of 3 wickets. Behram Irani was the top scorer with a quick 58 runs. H. M. Dadachanji was the next best with a valuable 37 runs. Test Cricketer Poli Umrigar carried his bat for 37 runs at the close of play for the day. Raghu Shetty bagged all the 3 wickets.

16 MONTHS AND FINE FOR ASOKA MEHTA

Amul Desai Acquitted

SJRAT, October 31 (UPI).

MR. ASOKA MEHTA, THE P.S.P. LEADER, WAS TODAY SENTENCED BY THE PARDI MAGISTRATE TO VARYING TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT ON DIFFERENT CHARGES, AGGREGATING TO SIXTEEN MONTHS' SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT AND A FINE OF RS. 50. THE SENTENCES ARE TO RUN CONCURRENTLY.

The Magistrate found Mr. Asoka Mehta guilty of being a member of an unlawful assembly, criminal trespass, doing damage to property and instigating people. As the sentences are to run concurrently, Mr. Mehta's period in jail will be eleven months. Mr. Mehta was acquitted of the charge of rioting.

Dr. Amul Desai, Praja Socialist member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly was acquitted by the Pardi Magistrate of all the charges and was ordered to be released.

REMAINING ACCUSED

Of the remaining accused, three were found guilty of instigating and were convicted. Seven of the accused were acquitted. All were acquitted of the charge of rioting.

MRS. SHROFF SENTENCED

Mr. Ishverlal Desai, General Secretary, Gujerat Socialist Party and organiser of Pardi Khed satyagraha, Mrs. Vasanti Shroff, Bombay Municipal Corporator, Mr. Pratap Shah, Mr. Natwarlal Mody, Secretary Gujerat Kisan Panchayat and three Adivasis were each sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment for being members of an unlawful assembly, one month's imprisonment for criminal trespass and three months' on another count and, a fine of rupees 50 each.

Import Policy Suggestion Is Rejected

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. B. Lall, Chief Controller of Exports and Imports, Government of India, today rejected the suggestion that the import policy should be kept steady for at least one year instead of being changed every six months.

Mr. Lall was replying to a point raised by Mr. K. H. Kabbur, President of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, which he visited this morning. He warned that if the Government were not quick enough to adjust their policy to changing requirements, great harm would be done.

Elucidating the point he said that sudden changes were brought about internationally, due to exchange fluctuations, and Government should be in a position to adjust themselves to such changes.

Mr. Lall rejected the suggestion of the Chamber that all Chambers of Commerce should be represented on the Import Advisory Council. He felt that such representation would render the Council unwield and unmanageable.

Referring to the plea that exports generally should be subject to no control of any kind, Mr. Lall said that at present there were very few items, like oil and wool, under control. If the Chamber could give him a list of other items in this connection, he assured them, he would surely consider whether any liberalisation of control in their case was possible.

He Fathered All Resolutions

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 31 (UPI): One member Mr. L. G. Ganu, stole the honours by tabling all resolutions except one at the meeting this morning of the Senate of the Osmania University, which has as many as 90 members.

At one stage, Mr. Ganu seemed to be wanting a seconder to a resolution. So the Vice-Chancellor asked Barrister Akbar Ali Khan who was constantly seconding Mr. Ganu if he would second the mover. Mr. Akbar Ali faltered, but said: "Yes".

Fight Against Rent Increase: 20 Meetings

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sunday, November 1, will be observed as the Anti-Rent Increase Day in the city when processions will be organised and meetings held at various centres under the auspices of the Anti-Rent Increase Action Committee.

Meetings at Lalbaugh, Parel, Dongri, Mazagaon, Mahim, Vile Parle, Goregaon, Chembur-Bhuleshwar, Prabhadevi, Girgaum, Fort, Madanpura and Mustafa Bazar, etc. have been planned so far; in all there will be at least 20 meetings.

Public opinion will be educated and mobilised against the objectionable features of the Rent Amendment Act and an attempt will be made to popularise the Anti Rent Increase campaign.

A signature campaign has already been started throughout the city and the monster petition will be sent to President Rajendra Prasad and the Governor of Bombay.

Killings In Kenya

NAIROBI, Oct. 31 (UPI-AFP): Security forces including Kikuyu Home Guards last morning killed thirty "terrorists" in the Fort Hall district. Nine others were captured.

U. K. Air-Chief Marshal Visiting India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

India, Pakistan and Ceylon will be among the countries visited by Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Sanders, who left Britain by air on Wednesday, on a two-month Commonwealth tour before taking up his appointment as Commandant of the Imperial Defence College. His programme will also include visits to Australia, New Zealand and Malaya, and he will meet defence chiefs in each area.

Sir Arthur.

Air Chief Marshal Sanders will leave on November 2 for New Delhi, where he will meet the Commanders-in-Chief of the three Services. He will visit Kanpur with the C-in-C of the Indian Air Force on November 4 and two days later fly to Calcutta. The following day he will proceed to Singapore.

AIR MARSHAL GIBBS TO VISIT KANPUR

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31: Air Marshal G. E. Gibbs, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Air Force, will leave for Kanpur on the morning of Wednesday, November 4, on a one-day visit to the I.A.F. station there.

The C-in-C will preside over the closing day function of the 6th I.A.F. Inter Command Sports Meet the same afternoon, and give away the prizes to the individual winners and teams who have been participating in the Meet since October 24. The I.A.F. Station, Kanpur, have chalked out an attractive programme for the day, including an air-display in which I.A.F. Vampire jet aircraft will also participate.

HYDERABAD, Oct. 31 (UPI): The following were today's official closing quotation of the Hyderabad Ctastorseed Market:

May delivery: Opening Rs. 39-12, closing Rs. 38-8, highest Rs. 39-12, lowest Rs. 38-7.

December Groundnut Oil: Opening Rs. 12-7-6, closing Rs. 12-7, highest Rs. 12-8, lowest Rs. 12-6-6.

DOCTORS TELL COLLECTOR

Impure Water Cause Of Kalyan Cholera

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KALYAN, Oct. 31.

THE Collector of Thana visited Kalyan to study the cholera situation. He had consultations with all the doctors of Kalyan.

After thanking all the medical practitioners who had rendered aid to the victims, the Collector tried to study the cause of the epidemic which had taken a fairly heavy toll. The doctors are reported to have told the Collector that lack of clean water for consumption was the main cause of the epidemic.

Kalyan is dependent only on well water. The citizens suffer every time the water supply goes bad.

The Kalyan doctors urged the Collector to improve the water supply wthout delay. The Collector is reported to have replied that the Government had been forced to delay the Kalyan Water Supply Scheme for want of finance. He told the doctors however, that he was already in correspondence with the Government with a view to expedite the scheme.

Ending Foreign Pockets : First Round Of Work

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31 (UPI): The Chairman, Convenors and the ex-officio Secretaries of the Committee to Aid Liberation of over seven lakh Indians in foreign pockets in India, met here today and discussed details of taking up the first round of work for mobilising world opinion in favour of elimination of these pockets.

It has been decided to hold public meetings and press conferences which will be addressed by Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar and Mr. Mangeshwar Prasad Sinha, M.P., the Chairman and the Convenor of the Committee, respectively, along with others at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Agra and Lucknow, in the course of the next three months.

NEHRU LEAVES FOR MONGHYR

PATNA, Oct. 31 (UPI): Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Governor, Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha, Minister of Parliament Affairs, Government of India, Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Chief Minister, and Dr. Anugrah Narain Sinha, Finance Minister, Bihar, left for Monghyr this afternoon by a special train.

About 500 notable personalities, including the Cabinet Ministers, prominent Congress leaders, high officials of the State and pressmen also left for Monghyr by the same train for attending the opening ceremony of the Sri Krishna Seva Sadan there this afternoon.

Nehru Castigates Madras Congress MLAs

(Continued from page I)

stood to have characterised the memorandum as "ingratitude in excelsis" and justified the nomination of Mr. Rajagopalachari to the Upper House, his election as Leader of the Congress Legislature Party and his becoming the Chief Minister.

He has further drawn their attention to the fact how only at their own request, Rajaji, who was reluctant to take up the Leadership of the Congress Party, had agreed ultimately to accept office in order to save the Congress party, which held a very slender majority, and form the Ministry.

That being the case, Mr. Nehru is stated to have pointed out, it was not proper on their part to complain at this stage that he came to head the ministry through unconstitutional and backdoor methods. Their charges against Rajaji in this connection are an insult to the constitution, he has emphasised.

The Congress President further said that Rajaji was himself anxious to convene a meeting of the Congress Legislature Party on the eve of the partition of the state to consult the members whether they would be agreeable to his continuance in office as chief minister and that only at his (Nehru's) instance, he desisted from doing so. There was nothing unconstitutional in his opinion in Rajaji's continuance in office as Chief Minister.

Regarding the allegation about cabinet expansion, the Congress President is understood to have told the signatories to the memorandum that whatever had been done by Rajaji was done in consultation with him (Nehru) and that there was nothing wrong in the appointment of a woman Harijan minister, though she was not a member of the Congress. Mr. Nehru said they must on the other hand be proud of the fact that they were having a woman minister.

CODE FOR LEGISLATORS

Mr. Nehru's letter is said to contain certain do's and dont's for the legislators and attempts are being made to persuade Mr. Nehru to agree to release for publication the text of his reply as it is considered to be an instructive thesis on democracy.

Rajaji, it will be recalled agreed to accept office at the repeated and earnest requests by leaders of the Congress Legislature Party in April, 1952, when the Congress failed to secure a majority in the legislature at the general elections. The Congress, though the largest single majority party, was able to secure only 156 seats in a house of 378.

No Export of Onions, Chillies; If Prices Don't Come Down

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31 (UPI):—The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has warned today that the Government of India would be constrained to refuse to allow the export of onions and chillies during the first half of 1954, if the prices of these essential commodities do not visibly come down even after the arrival of the new crops in the market.

A press note issued by the Ministry of Commerce said that the Government of India are concerned about the prevailing high prices of chillies and onions and are keeping a continuous watch on the price trend. The new crop is likely to arrive in the market shortly.

DELHI, Oct. 31 (UPI): The following were today's official quotations of the market at closing time:

Silver Waida: Opening 150-9, closing 151-6, lowest 150-8, highest 151-6.

POLICE FIRING KILLS ONE

Student Clashes In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31 (UPI): Lucknow city police opened firing at student demonstrations in two different places this afternoon resulting in the death of one rickshawala and injuries to about fifteen persons.

The firing was resorted to after continued clashes for about two hours near the Monkey Bridge.

One truckload of students was taken in to police custody.

A Government bus was set on fire to in the Hazaratganj, the city's main shopping area.

Mounted and armed police were patrolling the Hazaratganj area. All shops were closed in that locality.

Students' Hartal In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31 (UPI): Students of the Allahabad University abstained from attending classes today as a mark of protest against the arrests and lathi charge made by police on students of the Lucknow University.

In the Arts section, the strike was almost complete but in the Science side, a small number of students attended classes.

At about 11 this morning, a large number of students assembled outside the University Gate. The student leaders addressed the gathering and condemned the action of the police and the Lucknow university authorities. Thereafter they formed in a procession and went round the University Campus, shouting slogans.

KANPUR BULLION MARKET

KANPUR, Oct. 31 (UPI): The following were today's official quotations of the market at closing time:

Silver Waida: Opening 151-2, closing 151-10, highest 151-12, lowest 150-15.

Gold Waida: Closed 80-8.

Silver arrivals 3 bars and offtakes 1 bar.

JODHPUR BULLION MARKET

JODHPUR, Oct. 31 (UPI): The following were today's official quotations of the market at closing time:

Silver Waida: Opening 150, closing 150-13, highest 150-14, lowest 150.

INDORE BULLION MARKET

INDORE, Oct. 31 (UPI): The following were today's official quotations of the market at closing time:

Silver Waida: Opening 150-5, closing 150-9, highest 151-1, lowest 150-3.

Ludhiana Bullion Market

LUDHIANA, Oct. 31 (UPI): The following were today's official quotations of the market:

Silver November opening 150-2, closing 150-12.

Gold November Opening 79-14, closing 79-14.

STOP PRESS

EUROPEAN COUNCIL LIFTS NICKEL CLAMP

PARIS, Oct. 31 (UPI-AFP): The Council of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, decided today to lift the restrictions on the use of nickel and nickel alloys which had been imposed by the O.E.E.C. council in May 1952. The new decision will become effective on November 1.

INDIAN TEAM TROUNCED

DEVENPORT, Oct. 31 (NAFEN): The Indian women's hockey team were beaten in a game here today with the combined Devon-Cornwall women's side. The score at half time was 2-2.

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN TATA STEELS

Indian Irons Firm And Mills Steady

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was fairly steady today with moderate buying. In view of approaching Diwalli Holidays, operators are not inclined to increase their risks but declines attract buyers as the general feeling is in favour of higher quotations.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1930 and declined at Rs. 1926-4 under small liquidation but advanced at Rs. 1931-4 on renewed buying. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 328 and Indian Irons after opening at Rs. 24-13 advanced at Rs. 25.

Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 390 and Kohinoors came in business at Rs. 294. Svadeshi Mill shares were placed at Rs. 251. Scindia were done at Rs. 14-7. Bombay Burmas were done at Rs. 338-12 while Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 173-8.

Later on business was slow and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Indian Irons moved up at Rs. 25-1 and Tata Steel Defds. were done at Rs. 1931-4. Tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	388	12	0
Kohinoor (6)	294	4	0
Century (3)	271	8	0
Swadeshi Mills (16) ..	251	12	0
Central India Mill (5) X.D.	165	8	0
Simplex (9)	144	0	0
New Great Eastern (10)	157	8	0
Indore (5)	97	8	0
Gokak (5) XD	241	0	0
Swan	312	8	0
Swan XR	160	0	0
Finlay XR	253	8	0
Finlay Coupon	65	8	0
Edward (15)	226	4	0
Morarji (12)	182	8	0
Apollo Mills	2	7	6
I. United Ord.	10	13	6
I. United Defd.	1	8	9
Madhusudan (6-4)	87	0	0
Podar (10)	127	8	0
Khatau (10)	186	14	0
B. B. Cotton	49	0	0
Standard (20)	314	6	0
National Rayon	119	5	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21) ..	327	8	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-3)	1927	8	0
T. S. Second Pref. (7-7) XD	127	8	0
Indian Iron (1)	25	0	6
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger	173	8	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (16) XD	338	12	0
Belapur (16)	264	0	0
Shivrajpur (5-2)	65	8	0
Scindia Steam (1-3) ..	14	7	6
P. Construction	98	8	0
Tata Chemical	8	15	0
Tata Oil (2)	30	8	0
Br. India Corp. (0-10)..	8	12	6
India Copper (0-12-3)	3	0	6
Alcock (17-8)	318	12	0
Wimco (11)	241	4	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (3)	138	0	0
Coupon	8	0	0
Right	23	0	0
Tata Power (25) ..	1360	0	0
Coupon	46	0	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1273	12	0
Andhra Valley Coupon	30	0	0
Andhra Right	148	12	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (3)	44	4	0
Phoenix (8)	116	4	0
Indian Mfg. (185) ...	3350	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	107	8	0
Colaba (4)	66	12	0
New City (10)	150	10	0
Minerva (5)	91	0	0
Bradbury (100)	725	0	0
Bharat (2)	20	4	0
Mysore (7)	120	0	0
Model Mills (7-8) ..	140	0	0
Dawn (6)	65	8	0
Laxmi (27-8)	560	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (10 ...	142	8	0
Western (185)	3350	0	0
Sholapur	3400	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (1)	25	8	0
Hindustan Mills (185)	3350	0	0
Tata Mills	43	4	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10 x.d.	130	0	0
Sassoon Silk (2) ..	19	0	0
New Union (1-4) ..	24	0	0
Madhusudan B (1)	14	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	170	0	0
Bom. Suburbn (4) ..	125	0	0
Berar	188	2	0
Victoria Mills	150	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahm. Elec (28) (ex d)	114	6	0
Ahmedabad New ..	82	0	0
Surat Elec. (4-8) ..	124	6	0
Broach (0-5)	8	0	0
Amalgamated (0-8) ...	11	3	0
Nagpur Elec (1-12) ..	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply ..	128	2	0
Bom. Suburban (4) ..	125	10	0
New	68	12	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial (40)	1827	8	0
Imperial New (10) ..	453	12	0
Central Old (2)	63	12	0
Central New (2)	66	8	0
Bank of India (4) ...	157	8	0
Union (0-5-8)	6	5	0
Baroda (3-8)	108	12	0
Dena Bank (1-12)	34	4	0
United Com. (2)	36	4	0
Jaipur	18	8	0
Hindustan Com.	85	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (175)	6910	0	0
Empire (20)	675	0	0
New India (2)	38	4	0
Jupiter (0-12)	6	1	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	5	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	38	0	0
Universal (0-6) ..	8	12	0
All-India General	2	10	0
B. I. G. (1)	13	6	0
Neptune	4	3	0
Industrial and Prud ..	28	0	0
New Great	18	0	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (1-6)	99	8	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Bom. Burma New (2)	120	0	0
Burma Petrol (0-2-1½)	2	5	9
Mackenzie (6)	80	0	0
Port Canning (18) ...	31	0	0
Kemp & Co. (20) ...	280	0	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6) ..	78	8	0
Indian Invest Trust (4-8)	66	0	0
Dharamsi Chemical ..	48	0	0
Dena Trust (0-12) ..	8	13	0
Alembic (8)	95	0	0
Supreme Industries ..	76	0	0
Bom Uganda	64	0	0
Ind. Cement (1937) ..	31	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (4) XD	148	12	0
United Motor	43	0	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	550	0	0
Gujerat Motor ..	7	8	0
Sardar Carbonic ..	240	0	0
Harvey Press ..	870	0	0
Estrella Batteries	23	4	0
Bombay Cycle ..	16	8	0
Jost Co.	76	0	0
Digvijay Cement (6) ..	81	12	0
Phalton (8)	104	12	0
Polson	105	0	0
Polson Coupon ...	24	0	0
Killick Industry (4) ...	157	0	0
Killick Industry New (2)	122	8	0
Mukund Iron	2	12	0
H. Rampur Coal ...	43	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (5) XD	168	12	0
Indian Iron	107	0	0
Andhra Valley (7) ..	1225	0	0
Hume Pipe	58	8	0
Tata Power	1320	0	0
Hydro Electric	126	4	0
Central India (6)	518	12	0
Svadeshi Mills	111	4	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	653	12	0
Laxmi	233	12	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185	0	0
Podar Mills (4) ...	79	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7) ..	320	10	0
Elphinstone Mills (7) ..	88	0	0
Surat Elec. (8/4)	127	0	0
Pre. Const. 1st XD	102	4	0
Pre Const. 2nd	93	8	0
Pre Const. 3rd ...	6	0	0
Amalgamated (5-12) ...	104	9	0
Walchandnagar (7) ..	125	0	0
Tata Chemicals (5) ..	125	0	0
Jupiter	6	0	0
Supreme	72	8	0
Meyer	96	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second ...	60	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	0
Mysore Mill	98	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	5	0	0
Khatau	89	4	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon (16)	77	8	0
Hume Pipe	56	0	0
Polson	86	0	0
B. I. C.	142	0	0
Digvijay Cement	72	0	0
Alembic	93	12	0
Estrella Battery ...	30	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	12	0
Scindia	97	0	0
Tata Power 1955	100	12	0
Walchandnagar (4) ...	100	8	0
Tata Mills	101	8	0
Locomotives	100	14	0
Standard Vaccum ..	103	2	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria	1	4	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	4	0
Gold Mohur (12-8) ...	190	0	0
New Kaiser Hind ..	90	0	0
Sajjan Mills	50	0	0
Osmanshahi	82	0	0
Ajamshahi (6)	64	0	0
Bharat Line (5)	90	0	0
Hind Motor	3	15	6
Walchand Motor	39	0	0
Indian Steam (0-8)	7	13	0
Burma Corporation	1	12	6
Rally Ord.	65	0	0
Rally Pref.	80	0	0
Tata Loco	86	8	0

Government Loans

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

		Rs.	a
2¼% Loan 1954		98	11
2½% Loan 1955		98	5
2½% Loan 1961		90	9
2¾% Loan 1960		93	8
2¾% Loan 1962		91	9
2¾% Loan 1976		82	6
3 % Loan 1957		98	6
3 % Loan 1958		98	2
3 % Loan 1959-61		96	1
3 % Loan 1963-65		92	9
3 % Loan 1964		92	9
3 % Loan 1966-68		90	3
3 % Loan 1970-75		86	7
3 % Loan 1986 or	later ...	82	0
3½% Loan 1954-59		100	3
3½% Nat. Plan Loan	1961	98	8
4 % Loan 1960-70		102	0
4½% Loan 1955-60		103	0
4½% Loan 1958-68		105	0
4 % Bom Govt. Loan	1955	99	4
3 % Bom Govt. Loan	1956	99	4
3 %	1958	97	12
3 %	1960	94	12
3 %	1962	93	0
3 % Madras Govt. ..	1955	99	0
3 %	1959	97	0
3 %	1960	94	4
3 % M.P.	1955	98	12
3 % M.P.	1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1965	91	12
3½%	1977	86	12
3½%	1979	86	12
3½% Bom. Govt	1962	98	0
3½% W Bengal ..	1962	97	12
3½% Madras ..	1962	97	12
3½% U.P ..	1962	97	12
3½% M.P. ..	1962	97	12
3½% Bom Municipal	1966	97	0
4 % Bom. Govt.	1964	101	2
4 % W. Bengal ..	1964	100	10
4 % Madras ..	1964	100	0
4 % U.P ..	1964	99	12
4 % Bom Municipal	1964	100	2
4 % Bom Port Trust	1974	99	8
4 % .. Municipal	1974	99	8
5 %	1959	105	0
6 %	1954	102	8

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

Following were the closing quotations in the Bombay Artificial Silk Yarn market today:—

120 D Ready Japan	Rs.	4	2 0
150 D Ready Japan		4	0 0
120 D Ready Italy		3	14 0
150 D Ready Italy		3	7 6
150 D Box October—			
Opening		690	0 0
Highest		693	0 0
Lowest		688	0 0
Close		693	0 0
150 D Box November—			
Opening		693	0 0
Highest		697	0 0
Lowest		692	0 0
Close		697	0 0
2/40 Staple October—			
Opening		675	0 0
Highest		681	0 0
Lowest		671	0 0
Close		681	0 0
2/40 Staple November—			
Opening		660	0 0
Highest		666	0 0
Lowest		660	0 0
Closed		666	0 0

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

Ready	89 to 98
Mexican Bag	44
B. Refined	90

Transactions in shares

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

MILLS			
Ahmedabad Advance	130		
Apollo	2-7-6		
Bharat	20-4		
B. Dyeing	396-4	90	88-12
Bradbury	725		
C. India	167-8	65-8	
Century ..	272-8	73-4	71 71-8
Colaba	66-4	66-12	
Elphinstone	44-8		
Finlay	254	52-8	53-8
Gokak	242	41	
I. U. Defd.	1-8-6		
I. U. Ord.	10-12-6	10-13-6	
Indore	93-2	98-2	97-8
Khatau	182-8	86-14	
Kohinoor ..	293-8	95	93-12 94-4
Madhusudan	87		
New Great	157	58	57-8
Podar	127-8		
Sholapur	140		
Simplex ..	144	42-8	45 43-8 44
Standard	316-4	14-6	
Svadeshi ..	251-4	52	51 51-8
Elphinstone	43	43-4	
C. P.	99-8		
Scindia	14-7-6	14-6-6	14-2-6 14-7-6
BANKS			
Baroda	108-12		
Central	63-12		
Central New	66-8		
Imperial	1827-8		
Imperial New	453-12		
India	157-8		
Union	6-5		
U. Co.	36-4		
ELECTRICS			
Ahmedabad	114-6		
Amalgamated	11-3		
Andhra	1275	73-12	
Andhra Pref.	1220	25	
B. Suburban	125-10		
Hydro	138		
Hydro Pref.	126-4		
Tata Power	1360	61-4	
New India	38-8	38	38-4
STEELS			
Indian Iron	24-13-6	24-13	25-1-6 25-0-6
Tata Defd.	1931-4	30	32-8 26-4 32-8 27-8 33-12 27-8
Tata Ord.	327-12	27-8	28-8 27-8
Tata IInd Pref.	128	27-8	
MISCELLANEOUS			
Alcock	318-12	20	18-12
A.C.C.	173-12	73-4	73-8
Belapur	264		
B. B. Old ...	339-6	38-2	39-6 38-12
B B. New	120		
B. B. Petrol	2-5	2-6	2-5-9
B. I. C.	8-12-6		
Dena Trust	8-13		
Copper	3	3-0-6	
Rayon	119	20	19-4
Rayon Pref.	77-8		
Port Canning	32	31	
Construction	97-4	97	98-8
Shivrajpur	65	65-8	
Chemicual	8-15	9	8-15
Kemp	280		
Oil	31-4	30-8	
Wimco	241		
Finlay Coupon	65-8	66	
Andhra Coupon	30	28	30
Andhra Right	146-4	47-12	
Hydro Coupon	7-8	7-4	8
Hydro Right	22	23	
Power Coupon	46	45	46
Power Right ..	231	30	32-8 30
Phaltan Sugar	104-12		
Supreme Pref.	72-8		
Vishnu Pref.	555		

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with restricted business. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 150-6 and after advancing at Rs. 150-8 declined at Rs. 150-5 and steadied at Rs. 150-6. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 150-1. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 79-8 and after declining at Rs. 79-7 advanced at Rs. 79-11 and steadied at Rs. 79-10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 80-4 and Sovereigns at Rs. 56-6.

Later on the market fluctuated within a narrow range and closed as under:

Ready Silver	..	150	10	0
Forward	..	150	10	0
Ready Gold	..	80	1	0
Forward	..	79	7	0

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

The local forward cotton market which was pushed down yesterday at the close firmed up today on reports of unfavourable crop reports. February opened at Rs. 612 against yesterday's close at Rs. 608-12 and advanced at Rs. 615 on professional buying and covering. May delivery was placed at Rs. 621.

Later on there was further buying and February delivery advanced at Rs. 617. Towards the close there was some profittaking and the session concluded as under:-

I.C.C. February	..	615	0	0
I.C.C. May	..	620	12	0

High & Low Cotton Prices

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

	Open	Highest	Lowest	Close
February	612½	613	608½	608½
May	618	618½	614½	614½

Cotton Stock In Bombay

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1953 to 29th October 1953	60096
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1953 to 29th October 1953	2,06,500
Same period last year	1,68,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 29th October 1953	3,39,688
Same time last year	4,69,216

Bombay Pepper

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

Magsar	1440 to 1460
Maha	1340 to 1360

Cloves & Mercury

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

Cloves	415
Cassia	49
Kartak	47
Mercury	495
Kartak	494
Camphor	2-3-0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

The produce market was quiet with few buyers. Groundnuts Khandesh were quoted at Rs. 36-12, Bold November Rs. 28 and December-January Rs. 27-8. Oil local mills Rs. 57-8 to Rs. 58. Ready Rs. 19-8, November Rs. 16 and December Rs 14-15. Linseed was quoted at Rs. 24 and February-March at Rs. 20-10. Castorseeds Madras were quoted at Rs. 30-8.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 109-8 and after advancing at Rs. 109-14 declined at Rs. 106-8 and closed at Rs. 106-14.

GROUNDNUTS			
Coromandal	35	0	0
Khandesh quality New	36	0	0
December-January	27	2	0
November	29	8	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Castorseeds May	106	14	0
Castorseeds Madras ..	30	0	0
Castorseeds Gujerat ..	30	0	0
Kutch Saurashtra	30	0	0
Kanpur	26	0	0
LINSEED			
Bold	23	12	0
Small	21	12	0
February-March	20	2	0
October-November	23	0	0
NIGER SEEDS			
Madras	33	0	0
Three Zilla	32	8	0
KARDI			
Bold	21	0	0
Kanpur	21	4	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipt	19	0	0
October	19	0	0
November	15	13	0
December	14	4	0
Linseed Oil Ready	13	12	0
Castorseed Ready	15	12	0
First Pressure	16	12	0
B. S. S.	17	0	0

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (UPI).

Overnight accumulation of hedge selling and profit brought moderate declines in the New York cotton market today. Selling was offset by mill covering.

Further switching is reported from nearby December to later months.

The recent rise in the market leads operators to fear possibility of more liberal offering of spot cotton.

At close New York up 2-3 to off 3-9 points and New Orleans up one to two to off one to eleven points.

Future index 157.91 up 0.14. Spot index 168.60 unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations.

March	33.51
May	33.75
July	33.62
October	32.99
December	32.99

DACCA JUTES

DACCA, Oct. 30 (UPI-AFP):—Latest jute prices—Jute White 20-8. District White 23-12, Jute Tossa 20, District Tossa 22-8.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 30 (UPI-AFP): The governmental selling prices of cotton based on New York December closing was 33.07. Karnak 60.52, 64.52, 69.52. Menoufi 58.52, 63.02, 67.02. G. Thirty 58.19, 61.19, 64.19, Achmouni and Zagora 52.19, 57.19, 60.19.

CALCUTTA BULLION

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Silver opening Rs. 150/5; Silver closing Rs. 150/6; Silver highest Rs. 150/14 Silver lowest Rs. 150/3.

Silver Ticl closed Rs. 149/15, Gold Rs. 80/10, arrival—30 and offtake—15 bars. Gold arrivals 1000 offtake 2500 tolas.

COPRA MARKETS

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

Rajapur	390
Alleppey	385
Three Stars	360
Office	350
Coconutoil	23
Ginger	60

Hessian Markets

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

D. W. Bags	Rs.	88	8
Oct.-Dec.		89	0
Liverpool		126	0
B. Twill		109	0
Twine		45	0
Ready 4 x 11 Pics		109	0
October-December Pics ..		101	0
50 x 10 Ready Pics		85	0
40 x 76 Ready Pics		67	0

HE CONSOLIDATED FREE INDIA

S.K. Patil's Tribute To Late Sardar Patel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SERVICES rendered by the late Sardar Patel towards the achievement and consolidation of India's freedom were recalled and glowing tributes were paid to his memory at a public meeting held here today in celebration of the seventy-ninth anniversary of that great patriot.

The meeting which was under the auspices of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee was well-attended and was presided over by Mr. S. K. Patil.

Paying his homage to the late Sardar, Mr. Patil observed that during the four post-freedom years the Sardar had contributed a good deal to improving the administration. In fact he had his administrative training in the Congress itself. Even during the days when Congress was in wilderness, the Sardar, a shrewd man that he was, knew fully well that sooner or later the Congress would be in power and they would be called upon to take up the reins of administration. He had, therefore, equipped himself sufficiently with administrative training.

During the four years that he was in the Central Government, he was not only the Home Minister but was also in charge of States and Services. His great quality was his practical-mindedness, stressed Mr. Patil. His sense of loyalty was also great, he added.

Dr. A. M. Hamied said that Sardar Patel was one of the few great stalwarts selected by Mahatma Gandhi to be harnessed for the service of the country. His one sterling quality was his tenacity of purpose and he never gave up whatever he undertook.

Dr. V. B. Gandhi said that the story of Sardar Patel's life was the story of India's present freedom struggle. In the Central Government he was assigned the most important and difficult portfolio, namely that of the States. The great achievement for which he would ever be remembered was that he had tactfully liquidated all the States except Kashmir and had unified the country.

Others also spoke at the meeting.

AT SEVA DAL CAMP

In the morning a flag salutation ceremony was held at Bhavan's College at Andheri. Mr. S. K. Patil who presided said that the late Sardar Patel was not only a freedom-fighter but was also an administrator of outstanding ability.

The ceremony synchronised with the concluding function of the All-India Congress Seva Dal Organisers' Training Camp. Addressing the youths Mr. Patil said that only the youth of the country could breathe new life into the Congress. He expressed satisfaction at the work of the Seva Dal.

Students of a Women's class of Social Education in Bombay relax by playing.

Nagpur Civic Body Says 'No' To United Maharashtra

NAGPUR, October 31 (UPI).

THE division of provinces on linguistic basis is not conducive to the best interests of the country as a whole as it is very likely to disturb the unity of this country, endanger our hard won freedom, give cause for fissiparous tendencies among the various states formed and ultimately lead to balkanisation of the country, says a resolution passed at a special meeting of the Nagpur Corporation held here this morning.

The resolution further states that in the opinion of the Corporation, there should, under no circumstances, be a single Samyukta Maharashtra province comprising of all the Marathi-speaking areas as it would become administratively unmanageable on account of its vastness in area. It is therefore suggested that two or more provinces should be formed out of these areas according to the geographical considerations. For instance, the Marathi - speaking areas of Nagpur and Berar could be joined with the Marathi-speaking areas of Betul, Chindwara, Balaghat and Nimar and also the merged states of Bastar and formed into a separate Marathi province called by the name of Nag-Vidharbha or by any other suitable name acceptable to all. Such a province would be sound both from the administrative and financial points of view.

The corporation is also of the opinion that the time is not yet ripe for forming provinces on linguistic basis and therefore 'status quo' be maintained so long as the economic depression lasts.

formation of provinces on linguistic basis should be postponed for about fifteen to twenty years to enable the administrative and economic stabilisation of the country.

Mr. Desai, who was speaking at the monthly flag salutation ceremony at the Congress House, stated that those who demanded the formation of linguistic provinces would be considered responsible if, with the creation of the linguistic provinces, our economic progress was retarded or smothered.

Postponement Of Linguistic Provinces

KHANDUBHAI'S PLEA

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31 (UPI): Mr. Khandubhai Desai, labour leader, said here today that the

CONFERENCE ON TRIESTE

Paris As Venue

PARIS, Oct. 31 (UPI-AFP): Observers here believe that Paris might be chosen as the site for the conference on the Trieste problem. It is pointed out that the French capital would be on a "neutral" ground and also that the choice of that city would serve to symbolize the active, though indirect role France has played in the efforts to arrange such a conference.

Hyderabad State Loan Gets Over-Subscribed

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 31 (UPI): The Hyderabad Government's Rs. 3.25 crore development loan has been over-subscribed, and it was declared closed today.

Nixon At Saigon

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI-AFP): United States Vice-President, Mr. Richard Nixon, arrived here at 13-15 hours (local) on board a super constellation of the military air transport service. He was flying from Pnom Penh (Cambodia).

Linguistic State Must Not Upset National Integrity

MAVLANKAR'S WARNING

AHMEDABAD, October 31 (UPI).

"EVERY lover of the language and literary problems should see that while he encourages his own language, he does not do anything which goes against the unity, integrity and nationalism of India," Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the House of the People said here today.

Inaugurating the 36th Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan this evening Mr. Mavlankar added that unity and integrity of India should be first borne in mind, when we are discussing literary, educational or industrial problems. The progress of regions depends on the progress of India, and therefore, however much we may love our mother tongue or our own language, we must realise the limits thereto.

"We want linguistic states," he said, "to have the administration of the country run in our own language and to participate intelligently in the administration of the country and thus serve the people and make them happy. But, unfortunately what we find today are mere petty quarrels for power."

Mr. Mavlankar regretted that even Gandhites who professed to practise truth and non-violence for the uplift of villages by means of cottage industries were indulging in such discussions about the multi-lingual areas.

He stressed the need for the development of Marathi literature and felt confident that a Maharashtra linguistic state would be constituted.

MAHARASHTRA SAHITYA SAMMELAN

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 31: "National language has its own role to play but now in free India, the regional lagnuage should be encouraged to develop culture and art of the Provinces" observed Mrs. Vidyaben Nilkant, a veteran woman worker of Ahmedabad, while inaugurating the Art and Literature Exhibition in connection with the All-India Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan meeting, under the presidentship of Mr. Ghate, in the Law College premises. The function was attended by Mr. Mavlankar, Mr. Podar and delegates from different parts of the country. The exhibition was opened in Ganga Govind Bhuvan in Bhadra.

Mrs. Vidyaben emphasised "that Art and Literature always go together. This exhibition reminds us of the old glory of the Maratha Empire and the days of Shivaji."

Mr. Mavlankar, earlier, welcomed the delegates and requested Mrs. Vidyaben to declare the exhibition open.

Police Unearth Spurious Drugs Factory

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ANOTHER large spurious drugs factory was unearthed by the Anti-Corruption Branch at the refugee camps at Kalyan this afternoon.

Closely following on the find of a spurious factory in North Bombay yesterday, the A.C.B. struck again and raided Kalyan Camps Nos. 2, 3, and 4 and arrested five persons.

Police said that "a lorry-load" of spurious medicines and implements of manufacture was seized from the premises.

The spurious medicines included well-known foreign brands of Gripe Waters, foreign medicinal powders, "Auriomycin," Chloromycitin and Indian brands of scented hair oils.

The police also took charge of a large quantity of French chalk, essences, coloured liquids, bogus labels of foreign medicines, the dyes for them, sealing devices etc., etc., used in the alleged manufacture of spurious drugs.

Kevaldas, one of the five arrested persons, is said to have been in league with Chandresen Jamnadas Tehlani, the alleged "brain behind the racket" who was arrested by the A.C.B. on Thursday night in connection with the alleged find of the spurious drugs factory in North Bombay.

Kevaldas is said to have abetted Tehlani in disposing of the spurious drugs in the city markets.

21 North Korean P.O.W.s Decide To Go Back

HIND NAGAR (Korea), Oct. 31 (UPI-AFP).

THE first day of explanations to anti-Communist North Korean prisoners ended with 21 out of 457 prisoners questioned asking for repatriation, the Indian Command announced today.

The prisoners asked to be repatriated to North Korea more rapidly during the late afternoon session. Some walked quickly into the explanation booths, saluted North Korean officers and asked to be sent home at once. Others made their decision after a brief explanation period.

The majority of the prisoners continued to shout curses and to struggle violently as they attempted to attack the explainers. Indian guards were forced to restrain the prisoners and scuffle with them.

For the first time, some prisoners were arrested for abusing the explainers. An Indian spokesman said later that the prisoners would be punished only if they threw furniture, spat or assaulted the North Korean teams or the members of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

The Indian Chairman frequently silenced both the objections of the United Nations observers and also improper and slanderous remarks by the Communists.

TABLES TURNED

There was one case involving a doctor, where the prisoner was the one who gave the explanations and the Communists had to listen to him for one hour before he left the tent.

United Nations observers protested against the use of force against the POWs at the time of the explanations this morning. They said that the N.N.R.C. had approved the use of force in protecting the explainers; but complained that the prisoners had been dragged back into the explanation compounds after they said they did not want to listen to the Communists any longer.

An Indian spokesman said there would be no explanations tomorrow as the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission will take its usual Sunday holiday.

INDIA'S SOCIAL WORKERS TO MEET

BOMBAY, Oct. 31 (NAFEN): The Sixth Annual Session of the Indian Conference of Social Work will be held at Hyderabad from December 26 to 31. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance and Prohibition, Bombay, will preside.

Firing From Lebanese Border Reported

TEL AVIV, Oct. 31 (UPI-AFP): Fire was opened yesterday on a vehicle from across the Lebanese border, a military spokesman said here.

Although no casualties were reported, it was pointed out here that this is the second incident on the Israel-Lebanon border in the last two days.

A DAY WITH THE SARDAR

WHEN 'THE IRON MAN'S' EYS GOT MOIST

THE late Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel was considered to be "The Iron Man of India."

In the accompanying art icle Mr. .K.M. Munshi, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, de picts with an artist's brush the variegated phases of a da y's life with the Sardar in the Yeravada Prison.

And Mr. Munshi recoun ts an episode when "The Iron Man's" eyes became m oist while bidding goodbye to the writer who fell ill and had to be carried out of the jail on a stretcher.

MANY have paid tribute, to Sardar; I have also done so, on occasions; but few have given us a picture of the real Sardar as he lived and moved and had his being in the different circumstances of life.

It is necessary that we should have such pictures of this great, indomitable man, who was throughout in the vanguard of freedom's battle; who when freedom came integrated India and stood four-square against the forces of disruption.

It is January of '41. The climate of Poona is as cold and exhilarating as it can be.

We are all living in the political ward of the Yeravada Prison: Sardar, Bhulabhai, Kher, Mangalbhai Pakvasa, Gilder, Nurie, L. M. Patil and myself. The leader of the little community is, of course Vallabhbhai. He cannot help dominating all situations unless Gandhiji is present.

I am a late riser, rarely getting up before 7-45 a. m. The Sardar, however, is up and about by 5 a.m.

Sardar has taken complete charge of our welfare. In one spare room, he keeps all the edibles; it is his unquestioned realm. No one is allowed even to look in without permission. There, in different cupboards, he keeps in neat rows pots full of ghee, milk, curds and spices; in fact, everything that is needed to meet our appetite and taste.

The first thing that Sardar does is to get the milk, he then puts the stove on a table, lights it and prepares tea for himself. He remains standing behind the table preparing tea or milk for the rest of us. But we get up at different times; from Kher who rises at about 6, to Nurie who gets up after 8. Sardar knows exactly the time when each one of us will be ready for his tea; and if we should be late, we are ordered to pull ourselves out of bed and have our tea. At 7.45, for instance, his call comes: "Munshi, your tea is ready" and I promptly bundle myself out of bed. He also knows just the right strength of tea and the exact quantity of sugar which each of us likes; and none of us dare to change our taste or appetite.

Nurie comes last and has his two cups of tea; we all sit or stand at the table, while Sardar chats to us, tells stories, using his inexhaustible fund of verbal puns.

The morning tea is over and I am not sure how many cups Sardar and each of us have taken. We then disperse for our exercises and bath.

HELPLESS BHANDARI

At about 10 a. m. Bhandari, the Inspector-General of Prisons comes. He is very nervous; he does not know how he will be received by Sardar. On many days Sardar is extremely pleasant; when he wants he can be fascinating. But on others, he makes fun of Bhandari. Sometimes he is curt and sarcastic and the helpless Bhandari does not know how to escape. His prestige crumbles to pieces when Sardar's scathing remarks make him look small before his subordinates.

I have known Bhandari since 1931 when he was Superintendent of the Nasik Jail and I, its inmate. Later, it fell to my lot to appoint him Inspector-General of Prisons.

Whenever Sardar assumes an angry look Bhandari invites me to his office and piteously appeals to me to come to his rescue. "You know, Mr. Munshi, I am a Government officer; I have my sympathy with politicians, and particularly you, the leaders. But I have my duty to perform. Will you not please tell him to have some consideration for me"?

In the evening one day a jailor comes to say that our mosquito-nets are torn and will not be available for the night. "Go to the bazar and buy new ones" orders the Sardar. "New ones have been ordered", replies the jailor, "but have not yet arrived". Sardar, in his most emphatic way says: "Go and tell Bhandari I did not come here of my own accord. He brought me here. If he cannot provide mosquito nets, open the door and I will go. I shall come back when the mosquito nets arrive". He then turns to us and says: "Why does he keep us here if he has no mosquito-nets?"

In the mouth of any other man, this may appear to be a joke or bluff; but Sardar invests his remarks with such an air of decisiveness that the man reels.

The jailor goes to the Inspector-General and reports that Sardar wants the door of the jail opened as there are no mosquito-nets. **Within an hour mosquito-nets arrive for us.**

ANGLOPHILE

It is 10 a. m. The 'TIMES OF INDIA' and the 'BOMBAY CHRONICLE 'are brought. Sardar sets a chair for himself in the sunshine and begins to read; two or three of us join him, for his reading of the daily newspapers is accompanied by spicy and picturesque comments. As he reads the war news, he makes a comment or two for our benefit. I am an Anglophile and if anything happens to the British in the war, his voice rings out: "Munshi, your English are at the bottom of the sea". If the English win somewhere, some one suffering from Anglophobia is accosted appropriately.

I take my bath, do my DHYAN and SVADHYAYA, afterwards write something or visit Bhulabhai.

By 11 a.m. Sardar is busy preparing our meal. None of us can share the mysteries of the chamber where he and one or two 'C' class prisoners prepare things for us to eat.

Sardar cooks very well; but his strong point is milk and curds; particularly the latter. Every night he lovingly puts the MATTHA (buttermilk) into the milk. In the morning the differnt pots are divided with care into fresh curds, second best curds and the really sour curds.

METICULOUS

Sardar is the absolute monarch of the mysterious chamber. One day, some friends come to interview one of us and bring a large quantity of sweets. In the absence of Sardar, the recipient of the sweets enters the sacred chamber and puts them away in one of the cupboards. Naturally, the sweets attract endless hosts of voracious ants, who impartially attack sweets, milk and curds. When Sardar returns to find his sacred precinct thus violated, he is furious. He expresses unequivocally his impatience with friends and relations of political prisoners who think that they have nothing to do but eat sweets all day. His biting sallies are also shot at people who like sweets; people who go about inviting ants. The ants also come in for a few caustic remarks; I do not know whether they hear them and take offence; but the friend who lodged the sweets so unceremoniously is very unhappy. There is a major outburst at the dinner table. Sardar coolly hands over the sweets to 'C' class prisoners and for a whole day the chamber of mystery is washed and cleaned till not a trace is left of the invading ants.

By 12 noon we are ready for the midday meal. Sardar has everything brought out and meticulously arranged. He then sits down in front of the food and like a mother begins to serve it to us. He knows exactly what each one of us likes and presses us, by cajolery, flattery, ridicule or coercion to eat more than we do.

SIMPLE DIET

His diet is simple, he dislikes variety in and the refinements of the culinary art. But he enjoys a hearty meal and wants us to enjoy too. And once Sardar presses us to eat something more, it becomes difficult to say 'No'. He says it with such concern that it looks almost unfilial not to submit to a pressure so affectionately made. But some of us later pay dearly for this filial submission.

I sufler from an incapacity to eat more than an extremely limited quantity. Naturally, therefore, the one and a half hour meal under Sardar's supervision is an ordeal for me. I accept everything that is offered, but eat just a small amount and praise the stuff in fulsome terms. Sardar's standing joke is that I am like the man who advertises his wares but cannot use them himself. The joke varies every day by bringing in a variety of persons who carry on such a profession.

HIGH TREASON

One day I am guilty of high treason. The previous day I had told everybody tha tomato-cocktail makes a very fine drink and that I know how to make it. The next day, with the assistance of one of the 'C' class prisoners I try to prepare cocktail; but with my inaptitude, the wretched thing is not ready exactly at the time Sardar comes to take the presidential seat at the midday meal. Immediately a fusillade of half-humorous, half-caustic remarks are fired at tomatoes, cocktails and the incapables who cannot prepare food. I can hardly control my temper; but no sooner the meal starts, Sardar is a pleasant as ever. I think we all enjoyed the cocktail; but I decide never again to encroach upon the culinary jurisdiction of Sardar.

After the midday meal, we all retire to our rooms; I for a little nap. Sardar also has a nap, after which he casually reads one of the three or four Gujarati books whch he has in his room; I am glad to find two of them are my novels.

CHARKHA CLUB

Then the Charkha Club begins its sittings and ceremonial spinning continues for about a couple of hours. I decline to join the Charkha Club.

When I first went to jail, I took to spinning, but writing being my pet hobby, I could not bring myself to spending all my time on spinning.

In 1932-33 I became a victim of acute neuritis of the right hand; I could not so much as hold a pen, much less turn a charkha. So in 1940, I take only to token spinning in jail. I place the Charkha in front of me, put the watch on the ground; and like a loyal soldier turn the spinning wheel for exactly ten long minutes. Every few seconds the thread snaps; more often than not the Charkha goes out of gear and the prescribed time is cut short. The threads which I spin are a cross between a thin rope and a two-count thread—if there is such a one.

By 3-30 p.m. Sardar is at the table again, ready for 4 o'clock tea. Obediently we reach the tea-table to time, we are served tea to our taste and have most pleasant conversation. Provided he wants to, no one can be more pleasant than Sardar.

Immediately after tea, Sardar busies himself for about half an hour and then walks up and down the verandah.

GITA READING

At about 4-30 Bhulabhai pays a return visit to my room and under the pact which we have made, we read the GITA together. Bhulabhai, being a student of Persian, has little idea of the GITA, and as I read, his comments are sometimes cynical beyond words. Sardar overhears some of them as he walks up and down the verandah and immediately after our GITA reading, steps in to know all that has been said. Then he says: "You are disobeying Sri Krishna; did He not say: Do not read my message to those who scoff at me?"

Sardar is fond of the GITA, but in his own way. He does not worry about its philosophical aspects; he concerns himself only with its inspiration; sometime during the day I see him reading it to himself. And in some rare moments I discover that he has a deep, though inarticulate, faith in God.

At 4-30 p.m. Sardar's peripatetic discourses begin in the yard; we each take a turn as his companion. I find this privilege highly interesting. We discuss the effect and bearing of the latest war incidents; then we drift into discussing Indian politics, our politicians, their habits, their outlook. On every one of these topics Sardar has some remarks to offer, half-humorous, half-caustic, but each of them disclosing shrewd insight into the man or the situation. Sardar always has pleasant anecdotes to tell about everybody. **His laugh is infectious; he enjoys a good joke as few can, but never at his own cost, unlike Gandhiji.**

I divide my evening walk between Sardar and Bhulabhai. Bhulabhai by temperament and outlook is scarcely fitted for the semi-monastic life and is not quite happy. But I am his old pupil and during that hour, the GURU and SHISHYA exchange a lot of comments which, outside a Bar Library, would appear shocking.

After the walk we pray. We chat the multi-ingual, all-religion prayer used by Gandhiji at his daily prayer meetings, versus from the GITA, the QORAN, the GATHA; then BHAJANS. The prayer is conducted under a venerable mango tree, and for the moment we are fully in tune with the Master.

At 7-30 p.m. we dine. Dinner is a smaller edition of the midday meal, but somehow our hilarity tends to disappear with the setting sun.

At quarater to nine he retires. By 9 p. m. he is fast asleep.

In March I fall seriously ill; a very severe form of colitis keeps me half unconscious during the best part of the day. Gilder acts as both physician and nurse; Sardar is as devoted as a mother. Several times during the day he comes into my room, sees that my comforts are attended to and says a few cheering words. In the more critical stage of this attack, he comes to my room once or twice at night; his enquiries are solicitous.

Eventually the attack is considered by the Government to be too serious to retain me within prison walls, and I am carried out on a stretcher. Sardar accompanies me to the jail gate and—was it my fancy?—eyes are moist.

The two brothers—Patel Vithalbhai and Vallabhbhai—who played memorable roles in Indian politics. This picture shows them before they gave themselves up—their legal practice and all at the call of Gandhiji—for the service of the country.

Politician Who Could Cook 'Very Well'

WHEN TOMMY LAID DOWN ARMS BEFORE CHINESE

CHARGE OF COWARDICE AT COURT MARTIAL

RARELY A TRAINED SOLDIER TURNS A COWARD IN THE FACE OF THE ENEMY ON THE BATTLE FIELD. BUT THIS HAPPENED TO A BRITISH TOMMY IN KOREA.

THE PROBE INTO THE CASE AT THE COURT-MARTIAL REVEALS THE BACKGROUND—IN THE EVIDENCE OF THE PSYCHIATRISTS.

A YOUNG British soldier, accused of cowardice in the great Korean battle in which Private William Speakman won his V. C., admitted at his court-martial yesterday that he "surrendered tamely" when the Chinese Reds overran a slit trench in which he was alleged to have lain "shivering and whimpering with fear."

The soldier, Fusilier Patrick Lydon, 26, of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, was arrested on board the troopship Asturias when she arrived at Southampton with the first group of released war prisoners from Korea.

Lydon's trial at Catterick Camp, Yorks, is believed to be the first court-martial in Britain for thirty years of a soldier accused of cowardice in the face of the enemy.

Lydon, whose home is in City-road, Grove Hill, Middlesbrough was stated to have volunteered for eighteen months' service in Korea after completing his two years' National Service.

He pleaded not guilty.

FOUGHT WITH BOTTLES

The battle was fought on November 4, 1951, when 300 British soldiers, in one of the bloodiest battles of the Korean war, beat back a 16-hour attack by 6,000 Chinese Reds, who stormed the British defence behind a 100-a-minute rain of shells.

It was, said Captain R. G. Lomer, prosecuting a "most gallant resistance," in which the British hit back with "everything they had" — including beer bottles, which they hurled at the advancing hordes.

"As the shelling was warming up getting very nasty," said Captain Lomer, Lydon "sidled off" from his slit trench, leaving his rifle, grenades and equipment, and lay down in another trench where an officer was firing at the enemy with a Bren-gun.

LAY SHIVERING

A Sergeant Burgess — a versatile man who can open beer bottles with his teeth in an emergency — joined the officer and together, said Captain Lomer, they fought the Reds for ten or fifteen minutes while Lydon "lay at the bottom of the trench, shivering and whimpering."

Corporal W. Braid of the Black Watch, who led Lydon's Bren group, said that each of the four men in his trench had an hour's spell at look-out during the enemy barrage. Lydon did not do his duty properly.

When he was relieved, he added, Lydon said something about "not sitting here in the slit," jumped out, and moved off leaving his rifle.

Mr. Niman: Did he tell you he was going to visit another slit trench to see a friend? — I cannot remember that, I would not have accepted it.

The Judge Advocate (Lord Russell): It was not a very healthy time to go and visit a friend? Corporal Braid: No.

Lieutenant A. F. Pateman, of Ormiston-grove, Shepherd's Bush, told the court that Lydon crouched in a corner of his trench, saying "I am frightened. I am hurt"—or words to that effect.

Mr. Niman: Did you consider him a nervous individual?—I knew he had broken down before.

Did you think that was a very important matter? — I had more important things to think about than Lydon at that time.

Was he suffering from shock in any of its forms? — I am not conversant with forms of shock. He looked damn frightened.

Don't you think you could have given him more sympathy and understanding? — We were far too busy to give him sympathy. Fighting the enemy had great priority.

James Burgess, of Glasgow — the man who had been described as the sergeant who opened beer bottles with his teeth — said that while the enemy were about thirty yards in front of them, and just starting to break out of the wire. Lydon was crouched in the trench, "whimpering and muttering."

Burgess said he produced two bottles of beer. He opened them—with his teeth — and they all (Lieutenant Pateman, Lydon and himself) had a drink.

FEAR PARALYSES

Burgess 23, frail and almost delicate-looking, who stood in the witness-box in a loose-fitting lounge suit, told of the moment when the order came to withdraw.

"I tried to help Lydon out of the trench," he said. "But it seemed as if his legs would not take his weight. He muttered 'Towshon, Towshon' — Chinese for 'I Surrender.'"

Mr. Niman. Did you get the impression that he was in rather a way with himself? — It seemed to me as if his never had broken.

Did you feel sorry for him? — Yes, in a way I did, but it was either him or me and the rest of the boys in the platoon I had to leave.

Lydon, in evidence, told the court that he wanted to go on fighting but could not, because he was "just helpless."

Lydon said that when he rejoined his unit, after convalescing from a sharpnel wound in the head, he "felt very sick inside, with headaches and noises ringing in my head all the time."

When he told the sergeant-major, and asked to see the M.O., the sergeant-major told him: "... off. Don't come back."

He said he heard Lieutenant Pateman say as he got out of the trench: "Come on, Lydon, it's better than being shot by those yellow——s."

Mr. Niman: Is it true that you were shaking, shivering and whimpering? — I don't think I was whimpering — I am not sure.

STRUGGLED LATER

Asked if he was afraid, Lydon said: "I must have been."

Captain Lomer: Did you take any offensive action at all, to fight? — Not until later. I struggled, trying to escape from the Chinese.

Did you struggle when they got into your slit-trench? — No.

You surrendered tamely? — yes.

Dr. T. M. Cuthbert, a hospital psychiatrist at Lydon's home town, said his theory was that Lydon was "almost paralysed by fear" while he lay in Lieutenant Pateman's trench.

He would be in a state of "pathological anxiety" or "fear excitement."

The doctor said he thought that to lie down in the bottom of the trench would be the instinctive thing to do for a person who had lost control of himself. He would seek even ridiculous cover like a blanket.

He added that he thought Lydon was a "socially inadequate person" and had been mentally sick ever since he had his trivial wound a month before the battle.

Dr. Cuthbert said Lydon was suffering from a disease of the mind, "constitutional inferiority."

He added: "If he had been referred to me when he volunteered for Korea I would have advised the recruiting board to turn him down"

Dr Cuthbert said: "By joining up, I think he was running away from civilian life, and was looking for the protection the Army offers to some people.

"I would describe him as a dullard. The dullard breaks down more quickly. He would probably crack again if sent into battle. He needs treatment now."

THE FIRST OF FEAR

Brigadier Martin: I have noticed that sometimes a dull man can be the bravest.

Dr. Cuthbert: Sometimes a man does not appreciate danger, and a limited intelligence might help there."

The doctor said it was possible for a person to be "literally scared stiff" after a period in which he could not prevent his limbs from running away with him.

Although Lydon had been, he thought, too paralysed to stand up and fight, he had not been too paralysed to drink beer, because he would regard the beer as succour brought to a casualty.

People in a state of acute fear and panic were often desperately thirsty.

Dr. Donald Webster, another psychiatrist, agreed with Dr. Cuthbert's opinions, and added that Lydon had an "intelligence quotient" of eighty, compared with the average for the man in the street of between ninety-five and 105. His mental age was about twelve.

Recruiting Board Should Have Turned Him Down, Says Psychiatrist

NEW NEERA CENTRE OPENED

Dr. T. R. Naravane, Deputy Minister for Excise and Prohibition, Bombay, declared open a new Neera centre at Hansali Tank Road, Dadar, last week. Photo shows Dr. Naravane seated 2nd from left. Mr. Kanthi, a Dadar Congressman is speaking on the occasion.

LONDON DIARY

(Continued from Page 9 Col. 5)

800 drivers' mates would be made redundant. It seems the Oil Companies assured the Union leaders that no man would be sacked as the result of their plans. BUT THIS NEWS DID NOT TRAVEL TO THE MEN AFFECTED. "All we get from our official leaders", said one of the strikers, "is one parrot-like appeal after another to go back to work."

Of course unofficial strikes can do harm to the Trade Union movement. But these will be unavoidable if the Union Leaders adopt an indifferent attitude to the demands of the rank and file. Discipline is good but the sergeant-major attitude is not helpful. The time is, indeed, come for the movement to evolve methods whereby the men at the bottom and the men at the top could be brought closer.

The Press cannot be said to have adopted a rational attitude towards the strike. It concentrated, with exaggeration, on the effects of the strike on the life of London, without giving any thought to the grievances of the strikers.

Had the Press objectively discussed the merits and demerits of the demands of the men, perhaps there would have been a settlement of the dispute without necessitating the use of troops in an industrial dispute.

But, perhaps, from the present set-up of the press a constructive approach to the dispute was not to be expected.

PRESS LORDS RULE

It is not widely known that more than half the newspapers in this country are controlled by four persons. Every week, it is calculated 200 million copies of morning, evening and Sunday newspapers are published in Britain and more than half of them are controlled by four Press Lords. First is Viscount Rothermere, who controls the 'Daily Mail', the 'Daily Sketch,' the 'Evening News' and the 'Sunday Dispatch'. Through subsidiary companies he controls three provincial newspapers and has minority interests in eight others. Thus the weekly circulation under his control totals 40 million.

Second is Lord Beaverbrook with his 'Daily Express', 'Sunday Express', 'Evening Standard' and 'Glasgow Evening Citizen'—weekly circulation of 34 millions.

Third is Viscount Kingsley, controlling a weekly circulation of 30 million. He owns the 'Daily Dispatch', 'Sunday Chronicle', 'Empire News', 'Sunday Graphic', and 'Sunday Times' and through subsidiaries controls 30 other provincial papers.

The fourth is his brother, Viscount Camrose, who controls the 'Daily Telegraph'—another 25 million of circulation. Of course there are papers like the 'Times' and the 'Manchester Guardian' but they do not enjoy popular circulation. It is the press controlled by the four Press Lords that influences the mind of the man and woman in the street.

CARLOS P. ROMULO, hero of the Philippines, may be small in stature—he is only 5 feet 3 — but he has shown time and again that he has a gigantic sense of humour. Being questioned about the Leyte invasion during World War II, he was asked if the stories were true about General Douglas MacArthur wading ashore in water up to his knees, with Romulo following right behind him.

"Don't believe everything you read", replied Romulo with a smile in his eyes. "If, as they report, the water had been up to General RacArthur's knees—it would have been over my head!"

OUR DELHI LETTER

Mr. NEHRU SNUBS EXPERTS

PLAIN TALK TO ENGINEERS

U. P. Tries To Dominate Central Administration

THE Prime Minister is always refreshing. He was direct, blunt and candid when he spoke to the Irrigation Engineers during the week.

He deprecated the growing practice of "Kumbha Mela" Conferences staged in New Delhi.

A word about the Foreign Diplomats. Since August 15, 1947, they have become an integral part of India's national life. There is no function, private or public, to which they are not invited. At this rate, at no distant a date a Brahmin priest may refuse to solemnise a wedding, unles the Corps Diplomatique were present to witness the ceremony. Corps Diplomatique was also present at the Annual Conference of Irrigation Engineers.

Irrigation Engineers themselves are a band of neo-Internationalists. Rao Bahadur A. N. Khosla has been their High Priest. He has also been one of the indispensables. Unfortunately for this country, he recently developed heart trouble and had to retire prematurely after getting an extension. He was an Additional Secretary to the Government of India. He was also the Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission. In his regime, one of his Assistants, Mr. Gulhati was appointed a Deputy Secretary in the old Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.

NOVEL PROCEDURE

Under the new procedure adopted, Mr. Khosla, as the Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission, submitted all his cases to Mr. Gulhati. Mr. Gulhati, in his turn, submitted all his cases to his Additional Secretary, Mr. A. N. Khosla for final approval.

One result of this novel procedure was Hirakud muddle. This should also explain the anxiety of Mr. Khosla's successor, Mr. Kanwar Sain to acquire the status of a Secretary.

Recalling the emphasis of the Prime Minister on the need of making the common man feel that he was a partner in the execution of the Five-Year Plan, Mr. Kanwar Sain complained that there was a growing feeling amongst the Engineers that they were gradually being reduced to the position of hired men. He suggested the appointment of Engineers as Secretaries to the Government. The issue, however, is whether the Engineers would cease to be hired men, if they were appointed as Secretaries and what was the percentage of people working in the Central Secretariat who behaved otherwise? It is a sad commentary that since the withdrawal of British, the efficiency has gone down, standards have been lowered and men in the Secretariat get tired by seeing others work. There is a perpetual talk of promotions and higher salaries.

Men and women are given British scales of salary without possessing British sense of patriotism, efficiency and discipline.

The Prime Minister gave a fitting rebuff to the new aspirants to Secretaryships.

The Prime Minister, naturally was unable to understand Mr. Kanwar Sain's argument. **"EXPERTS SHOULD NOT DEVOTE THEMSELVES TO QUILL-DRIVING WORK,"** Mr. Nehru said.

RETIREMENT AGE

Mr. Kanwar Sain also demanded the raising of the age of superannuation from 55 to 58. Why did he stop at 58 was, however, not disclosed.

The Fundamental Rule Number 56 lays down as under:—

"No Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department or Railway Department and no officer holding the post of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India 'shall', without re-appointment hold, the post for more than five years, provided that the period of re-appointment 'shall not' extend beyond the date on which the Government servant attains the age of of 55."

The British were no fools. They had mastered the art of administration. They should have ample grounds to lay down the rule of retirement of P.W.D. Chief Engineers and consulting Engineers in a directive form, more particularly when the occupants of the posts, when the Rule was made, were British.

It may be a mere coincidence but even overseers in the P.W.D. have built houses in New Delhi. That may be one reason why no extension was granted to P.W.D. personnel. This Rule has since fallen into disuse as would be evident from the extensions granted to Messrs. A. N. Khosla and B. S. Puri, the Consulting and Chief Engineer respectively. Mr. Kanwar Sain had, therefore, good reasons for complaint, particularly because the Public Service Commission has refused to give any extension to him. Mr. Kanwar Sain's normal term expired on January 1, 1953. He has been hired for a further term not exceeding eleven months twenty-nine days.

U.P.'s DEMAND

A Lucknow message published here during the week disclosed that the Government of Uttar Pradesh was faced with a deficit of Rs. 39 crores to implement its Five-Year Plan, of which two years and seven months have already elapsed. This sum was in addition to Rs. 27 crores needed to finance the schemes which were being formulated to combat unemployment in the State. Its claim for extra assistance is based on the argument that, if Rs. 1,240 crores were to be spent on the implementation of the Plan by the Centre, according to population, its share should be Rs. 250 crores.

So far so good, but the Indian Finance Commission, of whose Award Uttar Pradesh Government is one of the beneficiaries, has knocked the bottom out of the argument reported to have been advanced in Uttar Pradesh. Such an argument will re-ignite the agitation by Bengal and Bombay, who being the major contributors to the Income-Tax Pool, have been demanding a share in accordance to their contributions.

The Commission held that "only a broad measure of need, such as given by the respective population of the States is suitable for application in the distribution of the proceeds of a shared tax. Further refinements of the needs criterion or specialised and particular measures of needs should be left for consideration, in relation to grants in aid, as such factors like area or sparseness of population, economic backwardness, financial difficulties, special burdens or commitments of a state etc. are more relevant to the determination of grants in aid."

DOMINATES CENTRE

There is a growing feeling here that Uttar Pradesh has been trying to dominate the policy of the Government of India.

Some instances could be cited.

The location of Railway Headquarters at Gorakhpur was decided on political grounds, following the pressure tactics of the Uttar Pradesh Government. Early last month, inspired messages were published, indicating a reshuffling in the boundaries of Railway Zones.

And less said about sugar the better. Even for the 1954 sugar policy, it is the Government of India, which has surrendered one rupee a maund from the Central Excise. Notwithstanding the unequivocal recommendations of the Tariff Commission, the Uttar Pradesh Government has refused to reduce its rates of excise on sugarcane. On the contrary, it has succeeded in raising the price of sugarcane for 1954 crushing season.

Hindi is another weapon by which the U.P. Imperialists have been coercing the whole of India. The case of all-India Radio vis-a-vis its language policy should illustrate the point. A large number of people, on account of the language difficulty prefer to listen to Pakistan Radio.

GOING TOO FAR

There is a well known saying that a statesman thinks of next generation, while a politician of the next election. The U.P. Minister whether at the Centre of in their own State, have formulated their policies and programmes in terms of next election. The snag is that electorates neither forget nor forgive. Clive Street, once ruled India, but what has become of Clive Street politicians since partition?

For a transitory period, Bombay tried to dominate the Indian scene. It is true that in context of today, U.P. holds the domineering position in the Central Cabinet. But in the interests of future generations the Uttar Pradesh Government should not take advantage of it to antagonise the rest of India.

It may have to pay a heavy price for its short-sighted policies. There is already a talk of cutting U.P. into two halves.

Going to Muradabad in a First Class Coach downgraded into a Second Class, I saw three of the four fans missing and mirror and most of the electric bulbs and pegs removed. The carriage itself had not been washed for days and its bathroom was stinking.

Mr. Lal Bahadur Sastri is the employer of Railway Labour. His counterpart, Mr. Harihar Shastri of the Railwaymen's Federation, demands every possible concession for the Railwaymen. All honour to him for so ably pleading the cause of labour.

From Our Correspondent

FIRST IN THE FIELD

The late Rai Bahadur Seebchunder Nundy, was the Indian Telegraphist who sent the first signal from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta in 1851

First Indian Telegraphist

AN Indian at one end of the telegraph line, Lord Dalhousie and an Irish man at the other, — thus starts the history of Telegraphs in India. The first 21-miles of telegraph line from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour was completed by Dr. William Brooke O'Shaughnessy in 1851 and SEEBEHUNDER NUNDY was the person who sent the first signal from Diamond Harbour on the completion of this line.

The first Indian to appear in the records of the Telegraph Department was Seebchunder Nundy. Born in a poor family in Calcutta in January, 1824, Nunday was a self-made man. In 1846, at the age of 22, he joined Government service in the Refinery Department of the Calcutta Mint under Dr. O' Shaughnessy. His technical aptitude soon attracted the attention of Dr. O'Shaughnessy who was then the chemist in the Company's Mint. Dr. O'Shaughnessy selected him as his "Personal Assistant" and together they carried out several experiments in the laboratory. In 1842, when the East India Company authorised the construction of the first telegraph line in India and selected Dr. O'Shaughnessy to lead the enterprise, Nundy was placed "in charge of the work." As stated earlier, it was Nundy who sent the first signal from the Diamond harbour end on the completion of the line. He was appointed an Inspector in charge of the line and had also to instruct and train other signallers. He also became head of the Post Office at Diamond harbour and was next to Dr. O'Shaughnessy "in rank and power."

Nundy constructed about 900 miles of Telegraph from West Barrakur to Allahabad, Banaras to Mirzapur, Mirzapur to Seonee and Calcutta to Decca.

TRIESTE: A CITY IN BETWEEN

(Continued from Page 10, Col. 5)

Trieste government departments, especially that of finance, for it has accepted the fact that Italy has little money and can do little for Trieste. Then, too, every final decision has to be referred to Rome, they say, and the delay of at least six months makes industrialists, merchants, and workers alike unhappy. They compare it with the less than two weeks which it takes the Anglo-American authorities in the city to give a final answer.

BID FOR FREE TERRITORY

In the present deadlock, to set up the free territory which the treaty provided should be no more difficult than any other proposed solution. Russia, whatever its reasons, apparently still wishes to see it done. Yugoslavia was for it yesterday and, in order to get Italy out of the territory, would probably be for it tomorrow. Italy would take it hard, as it would any solution not giving it to Italy, but it should not turn it Communist.

As the Italian Communist Party wants to see the free territory established it can scarcely defeat any anti-Communists because Trieste is not handed over to Italy.

Some Triestini feel convinced that to set up the free territory without making it independent of German and Italian railroads would endanger its prosperity and that it must have a corridor wide enough to have a railroad to Austria in its own possession. Of course, one solution would be to include in the free territory all the area of Venezia Giulia of mixed speech which would mean to give the free territory on the west the old frontier of 1866 between Italy and Austria and on the east the Wilson Lines which the American delegation proposed at the Paris Conference in 1919. But even though this would mean protection for both nationalities and the sacrifice of territory would be practically equal for both neighbours and so would save face for both, it is most unlikely to happen.

Even without any enlargement of the Free Territory of Trieste, to set it up in its present size would accomplish many desirable ends, the chief perhaps, being to assure to Austria its treasured outlet to the Mediterranean. If Europe could be rid of this vacuum it would be a blessing for both Italy and Yugoslavia as well as for the West and, indeed, for the world.

—The Christian Science Monitor.

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

Good Work

The Indian Football team has fared well so far in the Asian Quadrangular tournament now in its closing stages in Rangoon. They beat Pakistan, the joint holders, by a solitary goal and also disposed of Ceylon with a brace.

The ground conditions have been of different natures for both games; the first time wet, the second time bone dry and so the contention on the last mentioned occassion was that barefooted play would be welcome. Ahmed, Sattar and Thangaraj shed their boots. therefore.

There was absolutely no need for playing barefooted when the team has been coached up and is playingout tactics adopted for booted play. If the manager and coach allowed such a thing to happen fully aware of the fact, then they are to blame for allowing it.

With C. S. A. Swami as the coach, I cannot understand how such a thing could have been allowed to pass under his very nose. Swami has been hitting away at barefooters ever since the campaign started 3 years ago.

Maybe then that the manager of the team Malhootra may have permitted it such a thing seeing the Ceylon team were no match, but had India lost everyone would have thrown a fit about it.

I dare say that the lesson learnt by our footballers and officials at Helsinki are in no way beneficial to our playing conditions. At least this seems to be the view among a few who tolerate such foolishness. We have all seen the advantages of booted play and the day has come when every youngster in this country, who wishes to kick a ball about, should play in boots or not at all.

India has yet to play Burma. They will be stiff opposition and I doubt very much whether any changes will be made in the present side. True, Manna may come back in defence, if he gets over his influenza, but Shanker and Pereira are better against the toughest opponents in the tournament.

To-day's Result

A few hours after this page appears in print, news is likely to be received of the result of the last match between India and Burma. So far Burma has secured 3 points from 2 games; having beaten Ceylon and drawn with Pakistan, while India has maintained a clean slate winning both ties against Ceylon and Pakistan.

The arrangements at the Aung Sang Stadium have received the highest praise from visiting officials and players. There is little scope for underhand or foul activities. A six foot iron pallisade all round the ground and 20 yards away from the playing field keeps everyone out except the players and officials who are supervising the match. Under no circumstances is any one allowed to get past the little gate. Mounted police and soldiers with tommy guns patrol the ground ready for any emergency; but who would try anything under these circumstances.

This would lead one and all to ask why we do not make such arrangements. When a fence is built, it is so low that it made no difference whether it was there or not. Police arrangements are meagre and often the Police come to the ground on the wrong days because the WIFA had a hunch that there would be no trouble.

Soccer National

Madras have taken up the staging of the National Football Championships seriously from now on and besides making it a big financial success are making strong efforts to win the championship on their home ground.

Already, Mr. Vittal, the Honorary Secretary of the Madras Football Association, has appealed to the government to waive the entertainment tax. He has also made a fervent appeal to sporting bodies, the public and offices to give them the necessary financial support.

The team would be chosen long before the championships and three coaches have been appointed to train up senior division and junior players. Yessudass, A. D. Parthasarathy and John Joseph will conduct the coaching scheme from November 15 onwards for a period of six months.

Bombay might as well had the Madras Association plan and conduct their selection on similar lines.

Stone-Throwing

Stone-throwing activities seem to be becoming a habit with Cooperage east-standers during this season and almost always it has been the linesman's misfortune to be the brunt of the attack. The attacks have become so frequent that the WIFA seems to think that this is common practice.

The stone-throwing attack on linesman Ambalam on Tuesday evening for changing his decision about the offside and then flagging for a goal against their favourites, India Culture League, seems to have completely upset them. It would have been quite fit if the referee had noticed the early flagging for offside, but then he didn't and the situation was such that the player became onside. If players are to play to the whistle, little misunderstanding will be caused.

The last time a referee was stoned at the Cooperage, the WIFA Committee received a letter from the Referees' Association asking them for adequate protection. The WIFA promised to do the needful, but little seems to have resulted besides the appearance of a handful of policemen. And what can the policemen do when the crowd is behind them with stones at their disposal?

The root of the evil will exist and continue to exist unless and until the WIFA clear up the mess that is lying behind the ramp that was constructed about three years ago. I suppose three years is not sufficient to do the cleaning. Don't blame the crowd for using these stones. So frequently because temptation is there and who else can they attack but the poor unarmed referee or linesman.

The refree, the linesman or whatever official it may be should know his rules and the application of it perfectly. His mistake is easily noticed by the regular spectator who is ready to pick loop holes to smear a referee or linesman. So referees and linesmen beware! The WIFA would do well to clear their mess!

Test Team

The Indian test team to play against the Silver Jubilee Overseas Cricket touring team was announced on Wednesday, October 28 by the President of the Cri-Board, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea.

Two new Test caps were awarded by the inclusion of young Siddharth College wicket-keeper-batsman Tahmane and Jasu Patel of Ahmedabad. The rest have had all the experience they need and I doubt whether the tourists are going to have a sedate time. In fact, they may be playing with their backs to the wall.

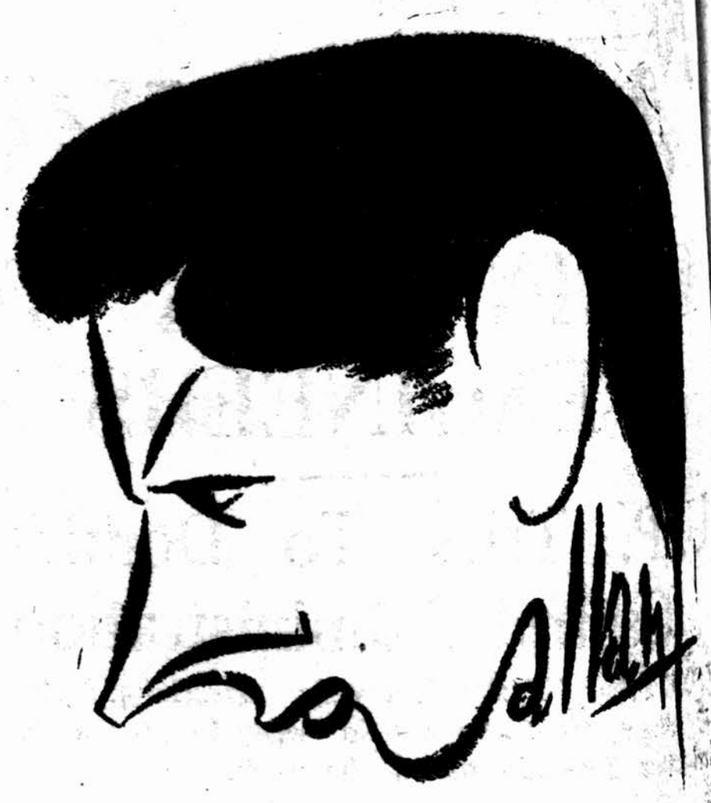
There is plenty of young blood in the team, but the absence of Vinoo Mankad will be felt. Vinoo has had busy cricket for the past few years. He wants a rest before he returns to England and Haslingden next season.

Mustaq Ali who was kept out against Pakistan will bring life into the batting. His quick scoring and agility are a treat to watch.

All eyes will, however, be glued on the skipper, Polly Umrigar, who makes his maiden appearance as the Indian leader of a Test side.

Benefit Show

A benefit show of "Million Dollar Mermaid" was held at the Metro on October29, the proceeds of which were devoted to crippled children. Picture shows Miss Nuvart Parseghian, Cultural Affairs Officer of USIS selling a lucky number programme to Lt. Col. J. D. Kotawalla. The original costume that is first prize for the women's event in the swimming Gala is seen in the background.



Cartoonist Allan gives his impression of Srichand Bajaj, who is this year's State Champion, University Champion and now the best swimmer at the Invitation Swimming Gala conducted by Murphy-MGM.

His experience both at home and aoroad is bound to stand him in good stead. Hazare is there, while Ramchand, Gupte, Phadkar will be looked upon for a good spell with the ball. Apte and Pankaj Roy will open the innings.

The Indian XI at Ahmedabad is to be congratulated for inflicting the first defeat on the visitors at that centre. The matting wicket seemed better suited to the home team, while the visitors never settled down to the bowling of Jasu Patel, who has been included in the Test team now, but was kept out in previous years due to his deceptive action, which caused some umpires to "no ball" him.

The first Test is to be played at Lucknow from November 5.

Burmese Boxers

A Burmese boxing team will meet Bombay's boxers on November 14 at the Cooperage. The arrangements have now been finalized by Rangers Club and the Bombay team has been chosen.

The Burmese team is in top form and almost all of them are national champions.

L. MONTEEN, about 100 lbs., is the light-fly weight champion of Burma.

AYE KO, weighs about 112 lbs.

BASIL THOMSON, weighs about 109 lbs, is the flyweight champion of Burma.

K. BLACK, weighs about 119 lbs, is the bantam weight holder.

R. ELLIS, weighs about 124 lbs, is the featherweight champion.

T. OUNG, weighing 136 lbs., is the lightweight champion.

O. MARSHALL, 145 lbs, the welter weight champion.

R BAGLEY, weighs 152 lbs, light middle weight holder.

The Bombay team that will oppose the visitors is as follows: A. Amrut (Petits): Light flyweight; S. Khatau (Petits) and P. Bhattacharjee (Tata); flyweights; Percy Khatau (Petits) bantamweight; B. Bose (Tata) featherweight; Vispi Banaji (Rangers) lightweight; Ron Norris (Tata) light welterweight; Peter Prince welterweight. Reserves: I. Gregory (Railways-Nagpur), Daruwalla (ZPCHL), G. L. Mane (NNH), P. C. Pandoo (Police) and Kadam (Police).

Whether Bombay's boxers show the rest of India and the Burmese that the city possesses the best talent will be proved now. The Japanese walked off with everything before them here, let's see the Burmese don't run away with the same idea.

Worthy Cause

A truly worthy cause has been served by the Invitation Swimming gala held at the MGMO Swimming Pool by the Murphy Radio—Million Dollar Mermaid Sponsors in aid of Bombay's Orthopaedic Hospital.

The meet was unusual and colourful. No doubt the film business touch was there and Eddie Alva who 'broke the straw on the camels back' to bring this event to a successful conclusion, deserves a thousand bouquets. Mr. Golwalla of the State Aquatic Association gave the scheme every encouragement and sportingly the function was of a high standard.

Well over 100 competitors assembled in Bombay and a sportswriter could meet a cross section of the Indian aquatic stars here. Mitter of Bengal, who has represented India at the Asian-Games; Kawle of the services who represented the Army team at the International Swimming meet there and Srichand Bajaj of Bombay.

Srichand Bajaj seemed rather stiff after his return from the University meet at Allahabad, but he won the 1,500 metres in good timing with Kawle being second.

Dolly Nazir was not to be held back under any circumstances and again she stroked away to win the 100 metres for women with a very fluent timing.

It was my fortune to meet a very sporting official along with his team from Bengal.

He is Mr. J. K. Seal, well known in Calcutta's sporting circles: Mr. Seal belongs to the East Bengal Club and was a coach of the team in football some years back. He has been to London Olympiad as a coach.

But Mr. Seal told me he was very much interested in boxing and was taking this opportunity to get in touch with Mr. Terry Adams and Mr. Jalani of Hyderabad to start or found a National Boxing Federation, which India lacks.

I am quite sure that Mr. Seal's efforts will succeed if every State organisation decides to co-operate.

Women's Hockey

Women's hockey in Bombay has already started on the various open grounds available, but there is great difficulty in arranging organised practice that some club secretaries have approached the BPHA to allow them the use of the small practice ground prepared for the coaching scheme.

In order to be above board, the BPHA advised the women's hockey club secretaries that if their players became members of the BPHA there could be no objection. So 'en masse', the Wildcats team were enrolled members and they turn out for practice in the mornings. Lusitanians have started their practice in the evening, but not all their members have enrolled with the BPHA. The Lusitanians have 80 members.

Bombay City have started their practice on the Oval and well about 45 girls seem to be enthusiastic about the game.

The Greys don't seem to be on the move and I wonder what's keeping them away. Could it be ground trouble?

Coaching Scheme

The Bombay Y.M.C.A. will provide sporting organisations, schools and colleges with a rare opportunity of having expert knowledge from their coach Ted Arnold, who visits Bombay in mid-November.

A fifteen days training course is being arranged. The American coach has had varied experience in Athletics, basketball, volley ball, etc.

Already Bangalore and Calcutta have had the benefit of Ted Arnold's training and Bombay may well make full use of this opportunity.

Those interested should contact the General Secretary, Byculla Y.M.C.A., Reynolds Road, Byculla.

Ninety Years Of British Soccer

By Sydney Skielton

Exclusive from The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LONDON.

Soccer football fans in many lands are turning their thoughts to a red-letter day in the history of the game. It is October 26, 1953—the ninetieth anniversary of England's Football Association. In celebration of it the International Federation is sending a team to play England in London.

At the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen Street, in this capital city on October 26, 1863, a small band of footballers assembled to bring about a code of rules for the regulation of the game. They did so because the various schools where soccer was cradled played in various ways and so did the enthusiasts who went on playing after they left the schools.

Today the fruits of that meeting are evidenced by the existence of La Federation Internationale de Football Association, a flourishing world body controlling the game in its wider aspects and constituting an extremely harmonious United Nations. More than 70 countries are in affiliation, making it the biggest international sports body of them all. And in extending birthday greetings to England these countries are showing just how much its pioneering and stabilizing efforts since have been appreciated.

COMMENDABLE RECORD

As each country has taken to the game it has evolved a technique to suit national temperament, characteristics and conditions. Today 11 countries outside the British Isles can claim the distinction of having beaten the old maestros themselves, the English League professionals. The 11, in the order in which they did it are Spain. France, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia, U.S.A., and Uruguay.

In justice to the Englishmen, however, it should be pointed out that in every case they were on tour abroad. The home record remains completely free from defeat against all non-British opposition, if we exclude that little incursion by the Republic of Ireland side to Liverpool in 1947. From the time of the inaugural international match with Scotland in 1872 a fully representative England team has taken the field no fewer than 274 times against sides from 28 different sources. On only 57 occasions has it left the field defeated. A truly commendable record over 90 full years.

Football, we find, has been a British pursuit for more than three centuries. Records show that it was played in the schools as far back as 1710. But it was not until halfway through the nineteenth century that the first adult club was formed. The example of this organization, the Sheffield Club, was speedily followed in various parts of the country and only the lack of a standard set of rules handicapped progress. The solution came with the advent of the Football Association in 1863.

Following that innovations and reforms followed thick and fast. A chronicle of the chief of them, giving a brief synopsis of the history of soccer, is presented in the following specially compiled list of mile-stones.

MILESTONES

1855—Sheffield, the first football club formed.

1862—Notts County, the oldest English League club, formed.

1863—Football Association founded in London.

1871—Competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup began.

1872—First official international match. Scotland 0. England 0. at Glasgow.

1873—Scottish Football Association founded.

1874—Oxford vs Cambridge match instituted. Shinguards introduced.

1875—Welsh Football Association founded. Crossbar introduced.

1878—Whistles first used by referees.

1879—Cliftonville, first Irish club, formed.

1880—Irish Football Association formed.

1882—International Board established. Introduction of two-handed thrown-in.

1883—International tournament between England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales begun.

1885—Professionalism sanctioned.

1888—English Football League started.

1889—Preston North End won both cup and league tournaments.

1891— Goal nets, invented by Mr. Brodie, of Birmingham, introduced. Umpires supplanted by linesmen. Penalty kick introduced.

1892—First inter-league match. English League 2, Scottish League 2, at Bolton, English second division formed.

1893—Football Association Amateur Cup competition launched.

-894—English Southern League formed.

1897—Aston Villa won both cup and league tournaments.

1898—Promotion and relegation system adopted in the English League.

1901—Maximum wage limitation imposed upon professionels' earnings.

1904—La Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) founded.

1905—First £1,000 football transfer.

1906—First amateur (i.e. professionals barred) international match Ireland 1, England 2, at Dublin.

1907—Amateur Football Association founded to look after interests of unpaid players. This body split away from Football Association.

1908—Transfer fee limit (£350). imposed.

1910—Maximum wage regulations deleted from FA's rules (as a matter for League authorities to handle).

1911—English Central League formed.

1912-League clubs surrendered right to nominte a regerees for their matches.

1914—Split between FA and AFA repaired.

1916—Entertainment tax first imposed on football games.

1919—English League extended to 44 clubs. Length of season extended to last Saturday in August until first in May.

1920—First division of English Southern League became third division of English League.

1921—Northern and southern sections of third divisions, English League, formed.

1922—Second division Scottish League introduced.

1923—First Wembley cup final. More than 200,000 spectators tried to get into Empire Stadium. Since then admission to cup final has been by ticket only.

1924—Rules altered to permit the scoring of a goal direct from a corner kick.

1925—Offside law altered so that when scoring an attacker must have two instead of three defenders between himself and the goal-line.

1927—English Cup taken out of country for first time. To Wales by Cardiff City after beating The Arsenal, 1-0.

1928—British nations resigned from FIFA over disagreement on compensating amateur players for "broken time."

1930—Jules Rimet, France, presented FIFA with World Cup. Won by Uruguay.

1934—England defeated in both European continental tour matches. Italy won FIFA second World Cup tournament.

1935—Matches with two referees officially tried.

1937—British record crowd — 149,547 at Hampden Park, Glasgow, to see Scotland 2, England 0.

1938—FA 75th birthday celebrated by England 3 vs. Rest of Europe 0 at Highbury, London. Third World Cup tournament won by Italy.

1939—Numbers worn for first time by English League players.

1946—British nations rejoined FIFA.

1947—English League record points total—72 by Doncaster Rovers (Third Division, North).

1950—English League increased to 92 clubs by addition of two each to northern and southern sections of Third Division. Uruguay won fourth World Cup tournament.

1951—First £30,000 soccer transfer—Jackie Sewell from Notts County to Sheffield Wednesday (£34,000).

1953—The Arsenal, London's glamour club, won English League pennant record number seven times.

Coming Fashion

Beltless Winter For American Girls

By PHYLLIS BATTELLE

NEW YORK, (INS).

PAULINE Trigere is just about the most respected fashion designer in the country so what she says goes...what she said wa "belts."

It will be a beltless winter, with even free-and-easy tropic resort clothes turned out slim and seductively, according to Trigere. Dresses will mold the figures like custom-made gloves And coats will be very little looser.

The resort style show in Miss Trigere's grey parlour saloon brought out the top fashion experts in in town and all their most ecstatic "ooh's" and "ah's".

They applauded most her basic silhouette which clings affectionately to a lady's figure till it reached mid-hip, then takes a sympathetic easy to walk in flare to the hemline.

Newest Wrap

But the audience also admired the designer's newest warm weather wrap—a sort-of jacket, sort-of cape, sort-of nothing much—done up in fleece. It was a bust-length affair, with the barest cap sleeves over the shoulders and a little cuff at the rear which wades out over the small of the back like a gesture of flippant farewell.

She showed this zip-the-what-is-it in many colours and many fabrics, mostly fleeces, over evening and day dresses alike. Anyone who knows Trigere's great influence on fashions must predict that copies of it will be best sellers in America's bargain basements by next summer.

Miss Trigere was the first to introduce length sleeves on coats several years ago. In 1950 she came out with elbow length sleeves, and two years ago with no sleeves at all on summer coats. Each trend caught on as if it were a Dior edict. So why not this?

Besides her new jacket and the beltless, molded silhouette, the designer showed that for resort wear she believes in: two-piece dresses of printed pique with tiny flowers against white backgounds an absence of collars on most dresses and coats. And a combination of blue with green as the freshest colour scheme of 1954.

New Feel

MAURICE CHEVALIER took a look at the Paris fall collections for women, and summed it up this way:

"It's the 'New Feel', and I think it's wonderful"

As the first person interviewed in a public opinion survey of Paris reaction to the controversy over Dior's comment on no boned corseting, Chevalier was given a one-man, one mannequin show of dresses from top couture houses modeled by Miss Playtex. Dorian Leigh, of New York.

Asked what he thought about the shorter hemline, Chevalier said: "Naturally, any man would like to see the hemline climb", but he was much more impressed by the natural looking new silhouettes of the dresses he saw.

Shown Christian Dior's remark that he had given up boned corseting, Chevalier said: "I agree with Dior. Men want to feel the body of the woman they are dancing with, and not some barrier worn underneath. I'm all for the trend to the "New Feel". Women can look better, feel better, and men will admire their natural lines."

Chevalier thinks so much of the "New Feel" that he plans to write a song about it for his next tour.

After doing a new film in Italy and touring France, Chevalier plans a tour of the United States.

"I am waiting eagerly, looking forward to being on Broadway again", he said.

Kotov's Brilliant Play Against Szabo

CHESS

ALEXANDER KOTOV started badly but made a very remarkable recovery in the World Championship Candidates' Tournament at Zurich. In a striking game against Szabo, instead of attacking on the Queenside in the orthodox manner he built up a flank attack on the Kingside.

The players castled on opposite sides, Kotov played P-B3 on the fifth move in the King's Indian Defence. The game developed into tense positions very early and Szabo started a Kingside attack. This move has been played recently with varying fortunes. The object is to secure the centre and to initiate a Pawn storm on the Kingside.

The text of the game is given below.

WHITE:—Kotov
BLACK:—Szabo

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KKt3; 3. Kt-QB-3, B-Kt2; 4. P-K4, P-Q3; 5. P-B3 (*1), Castles; 6. B-K3, P-K4, 7. P-Q5, Kt-R4 (*2); 8. Q-Q2, P-KB4; 9 Castles, Kt-Q2; 10. B-Q3, Kt-B4; 11. B-QB2, P-B5; 12. B-B2, P-QR3 (*3); 13. KKt-K2, P-R4; 14. K-Kt1, B-Q2; 15. Kt-B1, R-B2; 16. Kt-Q3, P-Kt3; 17. R-QB1, B-KB3; 18. KR-B1, B-KR5; 19. BxKt, KtPxB; 20. B-R4, BxB; 21. KtxB, Q-Q2; 22. Kt-B3 (*4), P-Kt4; 23. P-KR3, Kt-B3 (*5); 24. Kt-Kt5, P-R4; 25. R-R1, R-KR2; 26. R-B3, P-Kt5; 27. RPxP, PxP; 28. R-QR3, B-Kt6; 29. RxR, QxR (*6); 30. Kt-B1, Q-R8; 31. KtxBP, PxP; 32. PxP (*7), R-R2; 33. Kt-K6, B-K8 (*8); 34. Q-Q1, R-R2; 35. R-Q3, R-R7; 36. P-QR3 (*9), Kt-Q2 (*10); 37. Q-R4, Q-Kt7; 38. R-Kt3 B-B6 (*11); 39. Kt-K2 (*12) and Black resigned.

Comments

(*1) This move has been recently tried with varying results. White makes his intentions known too early for the defender.

(*2) The first indication that Black has designs on the Kingside.

(*3) A puzzling move: it is not clear why Black does not play at once 12.....P-R4; since he advances this Pawn on the next move.

(*4) White has made the best provisions for the defence of his Queenside, where, normally, he would expect to be attacked, especially along the open QKt file. But now, unexpectedly, Black starts high-pressure operations on the Kingside.

Spearhead Of Attack

(*5) Evidently.....P-Kt5; is to act as the spearhead of Black's attack. 23.... Kt-Kt6; would be quite safe, locking up the Kingside, but the King Bishop would be out of play.

(*6) The incredible has come to pass. White has castled QR, but Black has built up a flank attack from the Kingside.

(*7) If 32. KtxR, PxP: and wins as after 33. RxB ch, PxR; 34. Q-Kt5 ch, K-B2 and White has no further check.

(*8) Saving the Rook's Pawn.

(*9) A safety move against eventualities.

Time Trouble?

(*10) The losing move, due probably to time trouble. Black does not take into account that, after Q-B4, his K1 and Q2 are guarded by the knight at KB3, which he deliberately moves away.

(*11) This looks like a winning move, the threat being 39..... QxP ch; 40. RxQ, RxR ch; 41. K-R1, R-Kt5 ch. Winning the Queen. 39. Q-Kt5 would not work as 39..... Q-B7 ch; 40 K-R2, QxKt; the threat remains and Black is a piece up.

(*12) A spectacular interception 39.... QxKt; maintaining the threat diverts the Queen from the KKt file White's move attacks the Bishop, and if 39.... QxKt; 40. R-Kt8 ch, KtxR (if the King moves 41. QxKt ch, etc.) 41. Q-K3 ch, K-R2; 42. Q-B7 ch, K-R3; 43. Q-B6 ch, K-R4; and White has the choice of two mates, one of them a pure mate by 44. Kt-Kt7.

Queen's Pawn King's Indian Defence

The following game is from the 1953 English Counties Championship final at Manchester, played on board four.

WHITE:—J. H. Pollitt (Lancs.)
BLACK:—H. Israel (Middlesex).

1. Kt-KB3, P-Q3; 2. P-B4, Kt-KB3; 3. P-Q4, P-KKt3; 4. P-KKt3, B-Kt2; 5. B-Kt2, Castles; 6. Castles, QKt-Q2; 7. Kt-B3, P-K4; 8. P-K4, P-B3: 9. P-KR3 (*1), Kt-R4; 10. B-K3 Q-K2; 11. Q-Q2 (*2), P-KB4; 12. PxBP, KtPxP; 13. PxP (*3), PxP; 14. QR-Q1, P-K5; 15. Kt-Q4 (*4), Kt-K4; 16. P-Kt3, B-Q2; 17. Kt(Q4)-K2, Kt-Q6; 18. Kt-B4 (*5), KKtxKt; 19. BxKt, KtxB; 20. PxKt, B-K1; 21. Kt-R4, B-R4; 22. Q-Q7, R-B2; 23. QxQ, RxQ: 24. R-Q6 (*6), K-B2; 25. R-K1, K-K1; 26. Kt-B5, R-Q1; 27. R-K6, P-Kt3; 28. RxRch, KxR; 29 Kt-R4, R-Q7 (*7); 30. P-B3, B-Q5ch; 31. K-R1, B-B7; and White resigned (*8).

(*1) Preparing to play B-K3 without being troubled by Black's Kt-Kt5.

(*2) This allows Black to obtain a counter-attack by P-KB4. Better is R-K1.

(*3) With the Rook on K1 and the Queen still on Q1, White could have won a Pawn by 13. KtxP, hence the reason for preferring R-K1 on move eleven.

(*4) This natural looking more results in loss of time. Instead he should play Kt-K1.

(*5) Wrongly allowing his Kingside to be broken up. Correct was B-Q4.

(*6) If the Rook moves elsewhere, Black wins a Pawn by B-R3.

(*7) With his two Bishops and the Rook on the seventh Rank Black has an easily won game.

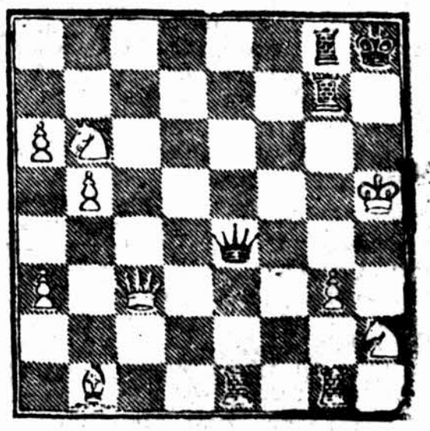
(*8) If 32. R-KB1, PxP wins a piece and still worse is 32. R-QB1, PxP; 33. B-B1, B-Kt6 with mate to follow.

—Bhalchandra V. Khare.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 59

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 58 Keymove:—Q-B7

Atomic Air Arm Shields America

STRATEGIC FORCE HAS MIGHTY BOMBER UNITS

THE Strategic Air Command of the United States Air Force is the only military formation in the free world which is kept fully mobilised in peacetime. Even with its present resources, it could wield simultaneously in many different parts of the world destructive power of a type never before known, writes Air Commodore I. G. S. Payne in "Daily Telegraph."

The full effects of the atomic warfare which the Command is trained and equipped to wage are not easy to estimate, as they cannot be related to any previous experience. But it is doubtful whether the S.A.C.'s potential power is as fully appreciated in Western Europe as it is behind the Iron Curtain. If it were, there would be less apprehension about the possibility of the Kremlin launching a new world war, and less fear that such an attack could not be successfully resisted.

When I visited the S.A.C. headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska, near the geographical centre of the United States, I was received by Gen. Curtis LeMay, the commanding general. This brilliant 47-year-old officer must realise that in the past few years by maintaining his Command's ability to deliver an atomic counterblow, he has been largely responsible for preventing the outbreak of another world conflict.

He believes that, provided this ability is retained as new and more devastating weapons are developed there may never be another world war. But we are living in an uneasy age. It is neither an emergency demanding full mobilisation of all the free world's military resources, nor is it peace. No one can know how long this condition will last. With little warning the *S.A.C. might find itself at grips with an enemy.*

As the Command is already organised on a war footing, it is protected by security measures almost as stringent as those required in actual war. Its airfields, hangars and operational buildings are surrounded by steel-mesh fences topped with barbed wire. Special precautions are taken when aircraft not belonging to the Command land at its airfields.

Ever Ready

A realistic test was recently made at one S.A.C. station. A radio message was received from a civil transport aircraft requesting permission to land owing to engine trouble. This was granted, but when the plane stopped soldiers armed with tommy guns jumped out. Despite the wholly unexpected mock attack, the men were promptly surrounded by tanks and armoured cars.

There are three air forces in the Command. The 2nd Air Force, under Maj.-Gen. F. Armstrong, has its headquarters at Shreveport, Louisiana. Maj.-Gen. J. B. Montgomery commands the 8th Air Force, with headquarters at Carswell, Texas. The 15th Air Force has its headquarters at March, California, and is commanded by Maj-Gen. W. C Sweeney. The Command also directs the 7th Air Division in Britain and the 5th Air Division in North Africa.

S.A.C. units undergo 90-day training periods at advanced bases throughout the world. There are bases in Alaska, Greenland, Britain, Western Europe, North Africa, Arabia and the Far East.

The precise uniformed strength of the S.A.C. has not been revealed. Gen. N. F. Twining, Chief of Staff, recently said that the Command contains 17 per cent of the U.S.A.F.'s officers and other ranks. As the U.S.A.F's uniformed strength is about 1m., this suggests that the figure for the S.A.C. is about 170,000 or about two-thirds that of the R.A.F.

The Command is currently engaged in switching over from aircraft designed during the last war to the latest types of bombers.

Mighty Units

Its heavy bombers are now Convair B-36 inter-continental **bombers with sufficient range** to leave **bases** in the **United States, bomb targets behind** the Iron Curtain, and fly on to friendly countries without air refuelling.

The latest version of the B-36 is powered by six piston and four jet engines. It is able to fly well above 40,000 ft. and can carry a bomb-load of more than 40 tons.

The B-36 will eventually be replaced by the Boeing B-52 Stratofortress eight-engined, swept-back wing jet bombers. Performance details of this type are still secret. Two Stratofortress prototypes have already been built and are undergoing tests, but production models are not expected to reach Service squadrons in quantity before 1957.

The Stratofortress is powered by Pratt and Whitney J-57 jet engines and weighs more than 300,000lb. It has been officially described as a high-speed bomber able to fly at a very high altitude and having a very long range.

For medium bombers many S.A.C. squadrons still rely on the Boeing B-29 piston-engined Superfortress or the B-50, an improved version of this plane. These aircraft are being replaced with Boeing B-47 Stratojet bombers, now being produced in large numbers.

'Stratojet'

The Stratojet is powered by six General Electric J-47 jet engines and has a speed of about 600 m.p.h. It has a maximum take-off weight of 185,000 lb. a service ceiling of over 40,000ft. and a 3,000-mile range without air refuelling.

The 306th Medium Bombardment Wing, the first S.A.C. operational unit to be equipped with Stratojets, left Florida last month for 90 days' training in Britain. The Command also has Republic F-84 Thunderjet single-engined fighter bombers. This type is in the 600 m.p.h. class, and is capable of carrying an atomic bomb. Thunderjets can be used for escort duties.

Air refuelling is an integral part of S.A.C. strategy and is likely to become even more important as piston-engined planes are replaced by jet aircraft with a high fuel consumption and relatively reduced range. Each S.A.C. B-47 Stratojet Wing comprises 45 bombers with 20 tankers.

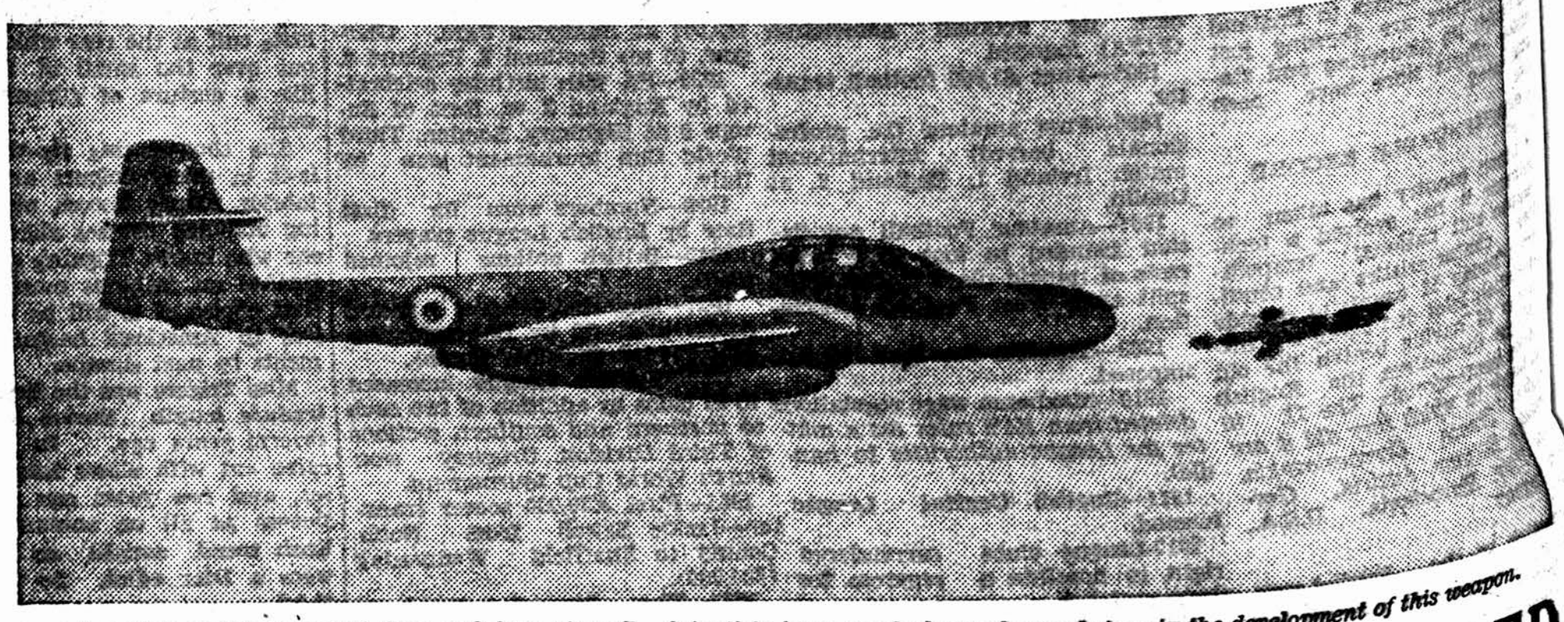
Some converted B-29 Superfortresses are still used as tankers, but the standard tanker is now the Boeing KC-97 Stratofreighter, the military version of the piston-engined Boeing Stratocruiser used by the British Overseas Airways Corporation and many other airlines.

Fuel Tanks Galore

I flew from March Air Force Base, California, to Offutt, Omaha, in the latest version of the KC-97, piloted by Maj.-Gen. Sweeney. This plane is equipped with a large number of fuel tanks, some on both sides of the lower deck where the bar is in the Stratocruiser, and others along one side of the large upper deck.

The latest KC-97 is thus a versatile aircraft which contributes materially to the mobility of S.A.C. combat units. It is equipped with radar for detecting turbulent storm centres, or towns, rivers and coastlines which might otherwise be invisible when the plane is flying in or above clouds.

There has been some tendency in the United States recently to place less reliance on the Strategic Air Command as a means of deterring aggression or, in the last resort, of defeating the enemy. This is undoubtedly due to the type of wishful thinking which encourages people to believe that the Russians will not also produce a long-range air striking force armed with atomic weapons; and that the future Soviet Air Force will consist mainly of tactical air units for close support of ground troops.



A guided rocket launched from a fighter aircraft. Scientists have reached an advanced stage in the development of this weapon.

(Above) *To attain the high velocities needed for attacking aircraft flying at sonic or supersonic speeds British guided rockets are fitted with boost motors. As soon as these have done their job they detach themselves automatically from the missile* **(below).**

BRITISH GUIDED ROCKETS

Anglo-Australian Co-operation

BRITISH scientists and technicians have made remarkable progress, in the past twelve months, in the development of guided rockets to meet the needs of the armed forces. Initially, the development of these weapons is carried out in Britain by the Ministry of Supply and industrial firms. When a weapon has undergone preliminary firing tests in the United Kingdom it is sent to Australia. There, full-scale trials are carried out over land on the Woomera rocket range.

The Minister of Supply, Mr. Duncan Sandys, now in Australia, is discussing with the Australian Government the progress of joint efforts on the development of guided rockets. "This is in every sense a combined operation," he said, "and is an outstanding example of effective co-operation between fellow members of the British Commonwealth."

There are several types of guided rockets. Some are called "Beam-riders". Operated from the ground, they fly up a radar beam which fastens itself on to the target.

There are also "Homing rockets". As soon as these are launched, the guidance mechanism inside them takes over complete control and steers them towards the enemy aircraft, changing course as required. Their accuracy is not affected by distance. The nearer they get to the target, the stronger becomes their "scent" and the easier it is for them to "home" on to it.

Apart from ground- or ship-fired missiles, an advanced stage has been reached in developing guided rockets for launching from fighter aircraft.

Weapons for defence against air attack will be the first guided rockets to be brought into service. Other types will follow later for use in various artillery roles.

The two main problems tackled by British scientists have been the speed of these weapons and their guidance mechanisms.

To attack aircraft flying at sonic or supersonic speeds, at 50,000 ft. or above, these rockets have to travel at over 2,000 miles per hour.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

HOBBIES are occupation in leisure hours. They afford us recreation or amusement. They are not connected with our duties in life. They may be profitable, but the most important point is that they are recreative.

However, recreations and amusements are not necessarily hobbies. For instance, gossiping, going to a talkie, or attending a musical performance are not hobbies. Whereas stamp-collecting, coin-collecting, gardening, painting and photography are some of the hobbies. These are a superior type of recreation, for they provide intellectual enjoyment.

Another happy feature of a hobby is that it lacks seriousness —for a hobby pursued in a serious spirit becomes a task. By the pursuit of a hobby, one learns the virtues of patient industry and intelligent research. It is not only a source of pleasure but also a means to a healthy, vigorous and enlightened life.

The best and the most interesting hobby is to collect stamps. I call it so probably because it is 'my' favourite hobby. These little bits of paper, some of which have existed for a hundred years, while some were issued only yesterday, have a fascination for people of all ages. I collect them because of the lovely designs they have.

I have got about two thousand stamps. I carefully remove the stamps from letters which we receive and stick them in my album very neatly. I take pleasure in it: I feel I have done something useful.

My collection may not be useful to me or to others immediately; but from such collections much historical information can be gained, and much can be learnt. I am sure these stamps will prove very useful sometime.

Everyone of us should have a hobby within one's means. Otherwise, life loses much of its charm, and becomes one long drudgery from beginning to end.

Workers of the Sankdishare Ahmedabad Balkan-ji-Bari.

One Dog To Another

By "FRIEND"

Dear Nicolet,

It is a long time now you are away—I wonder if you think of me sometimes, or perhaps having gone to a better place you have no reason to think of me; for this is how I see things that those in happier circumstances are apt to forget those who are not so well placed.

Well, Nick, there are quite a few changes here since your departure. First of all, I do not get the big bone, we used to have each with a big lump of mutton on it. I heard them talking, things have got frightfully expensive. Price of mutton has gone up to 12 annas per pound. Oh dear, oh dear, to think that in my grandfather's time it was ten pice per pound—What easy times were those in dear old India!

I do not get much milk also these days as the price has gone up very much—No biscuits, nor a bit of cake. The piece of toast I am given tastes sour. Rice, one could eat, but that also is not half as nice. Don't say I am old and getting pessimistic, but I believe Little Nickie, you and I might get starved.

Meanwhile, I just gulp down whatever is placed before me—like a wise old doggie that I am. When I think of how fastidious you are, I wonder whether you behave yourself or insist on that big bone and lot of milk still. If you do, I have no opinion of you, dear, for I heard my mistress say to her sister one day that the wise are those who adopt themselves to their new circumstances.

Oh, I do wish always to follow her advice, but I tell you, I can not get used to one thing at all. Every day there are such noises going on for about half an hour as if the skies were coming down. The noise is deafening, and I feel so afraid. I simply shake with fear. What can this be? Have some people gone mad? I cannot see big animals around to shoot at, and I am sure, they cannot be killing their own kith and kin! It goes pop pop with such explosions!

You remember, how one evening the neighbour's dogs Riff and Raff came bounding up, determined to have a quarrel with us? What a din was raised! And I remember all my younger masters waxing wise over the incident and putting it down to "animal instinct," and commanding us angrily to stop. Now who is behaving badly—they or we? My mistress tells me not to fear and pats me when the noise goes on, but I do feel dreadful, and wonder how many beasts and birds must be feeling the same!

I am getting friendly with Bonzo, our next door neighbour's new dog. He has a habit of barking when his master's car comes home. Seeing him do this regularly I began to do it too. I was caned twice or thrice for it—Mistress said it was easy to pick up a bad habit and difficult to break it—But break it I did, especially as I am such a good doggie!

By the bye, does your Mistress still put on you that red coatie that she made? No such coddling for me, I tell you—I like doggies and puppies to be strong and hardy. Luckily, my Master and Mistress think similarly. That is also a fortunate thing for me to have fallen in hands of those who think alike on the matter. Lucky are they who find themselves in their own group, otherwise they have always to do things they don't like.

So long, Nickie. Will you reply to my letter, or like some spoilt young people, you will remain silent by telling yourself you have nothing in common with old people? Any way, keep well and happy!

Your dear friend, Mackie.

The First Light-House

By KURANJI DESAI

All of you, I believe, know what a lighthouse is. I don't think there is any child, with some knowledge of geography, who does not know that a lighthouse is a tall building on an island in the sea; and at its top there is a moving light which helps the ships to see their way on a dark night.

It is interesting to know the story of the first lighthouse built in the world. Could you imagine that it was the intense love of a young Greek engineer for his bride, which caused the building of the first lighthouse, about 400 B.C.?

Alexander the Great had ordered that a great city be built in Egypt on the north coast of Africa, on the other shore of the Mediterranean Sea, which formed the southern limits of Greece. He sent Dinocartes, an able engineer of his days, to take charge of the great enterprise.

With this Chief Engineer there were a number of pupils who were to help him in the building of this famous town of Alexandria. One of these pupils was called Sostratus. Dinocartes was very proud of him for he had made a name in his own native town.

Now this Sostratus was engaged to a lovely Athenian maiden. As the day of the wedding approached, the young man was still busy in Alexandria. So instead of calling him to Athens, the bride and her parents set out to cross the Mediterranean to Egypt. It was a short voyage and a pleasant one too, as the sea was quite calm.

As the marriage party was nearing Egypt, all of a sudden there was a terrible storm in the sea. The ship could not go any further due to the pitch darkness of the night. The anxious group, waiting on the shore at Alexandria, heard their cries of distress, but were utterly helpless as they could not see where the ship was.

In the morning, Sostratus found that his bride and her family had been drowned because the ship had struck some rocks and had been broken to pieces. He was so shocked at this sudden stroke of cruel fate, that he could not continue his work. For some months he remained inactive in this way, weeping and sighing.

Then, one day, his friend and teacher Dinocartes advised him to use his skill in engineering, to create something which would keep alive the memory of his beloved. He suggested that Sostratus should construct a tall pillar, with a light at the top, on the rock, near which the Athenian maid was drowned by shipwreck during the storm. He thought of such a structure as it would serve a double purpose—it would be a memorial as well as a help to sailors on dark nights.

Sostratus liked the idea and set to work, thus building the first lighthouse in the world, on the rock called Pharos, off the shores of Egypt. Since then innumerable lighthouses have been built by various engineers of all countries, through all ages, till today. We may wonder, however, as to how many of the lighthouse builders have ever dreamt that the first lighthouse was a love-memorial!

Finding The Parallel

Canadian surveyors are travelling in tractors over unmapped wastes of frozen swamps and bogs in north-western Canada to mark the run of the 60th parallel of latitude, which is the boundary dividing the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia from the North-West Territory of Mackenzie and Yukon, still under the Federal Government.

Previously, nobody knew exactly where these boundaries ran on the ground, but the knowledge has recently become essential because explorers have been finding oil and mineral deposits in these regions, and promoters have been asking for leases of land.

The surveyors have chosen to work in winter because the frozen ground makes travel easier than in the summer, when tractors and horses become bogged in the marshy ground.

Sound Of Waves

Many children are told that by placing a sea-shell to their ears they will hear the sound of waves, but it is really little more than our imagination which likens the noise to the sound of waves beating on the shore.

Actually the shell acts as a reflector or resonator of small sound waves, collecting them and giving them added strength.

Around us there are always very slight sounds which the human ear is not sensitive enough to detect. What the sea-shell does is to magnify these noises so that we hear them.

If you took the shell into an absolutely sound-proof room, completely cut off from all noises, you would hear nothing.

BARI KIDS ON THE STAGE

Little children of the Grant Road Balkan-ji-Bari unit on the stage.

Hereditary?

"Daddy, did grandpa spank you when you were a little boy?"

"Yes, Atul."

"And did great-grandpa spank grandpa when he was a little boy?"

"Yes, Atul."

"Well, don't you think that with help you could overcome this inherited hooliganism?"

Coins To Spend

A flash of wit,
Like a flash of wing,
Makes the head lift up,
Makes the heart to sing!

A word of praise,
Like a word of love,
Is oil poured out,
On a velvet glove!

A grateful look,
And a thoughtful smile,
Will lighten a load,
By many a mile!

There are many things
Not found in print,
And coins to spend
That knew no mint!

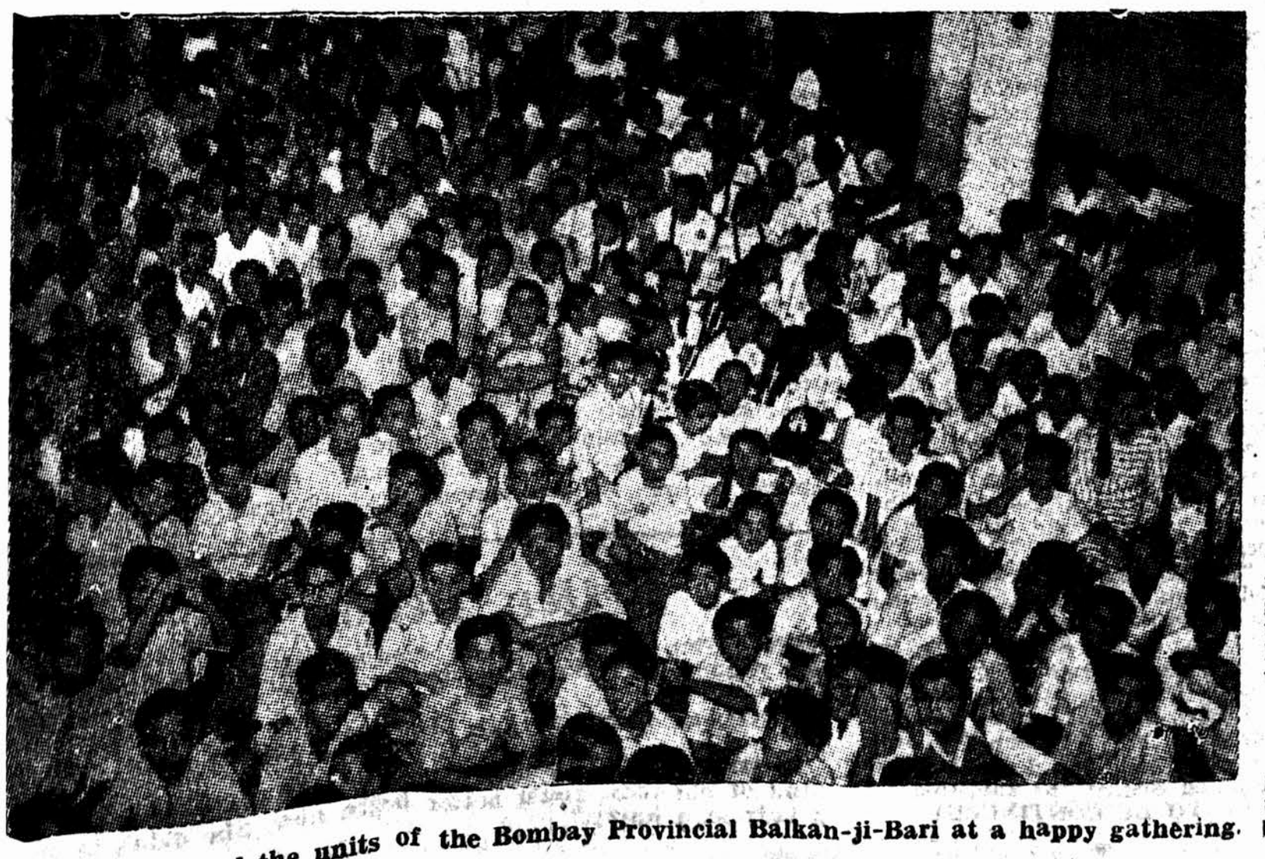
Balkan-ji-Bari

The All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh has Branches throughout India. Boys and girls meet in these centres for their "education and entertainment" as often as possible, and once a week at best. You will enjoy going to their meetings.

Please get yourselves enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari as soon as possible, by sending for its admission forms and full particulars, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada



Boys and girls of the units of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari at a happy gathering.

Charming Annette admires her trophies.

MILLION DOLLAR MERMAID

(Continued from Page 5 Col. 5)

kers. Water squirted into Kellerman's face. But he played on, determined to see it through and receive his payment. Annette looked on with growing indignation. Finally, unable to bear any longer the humiliation her father was being subjected to, she hurried to the stage and almost forcibly led him away, amid the jeers and taunts of the audience.

●

An early morning mist hung over the river. The three figures in the rowboat looked tense and grim. Doc, cold and shivering, was at the oars. Annette, sat in a one piece man's racing suit, a robe around her. Jimmy glanced anxiously towards the pier.

"Can't understand why there's no reporters. I notified the press."

"May be they thought we were crackpots," Doc suggested. "I wouldn't blame them."

"I think we'd better start," Jimmy told Annette, glancing at his watch.

Annette dropped the robe and slid into the water, heading for Blackwall, 26 miles away.

Soon crowds began to gather on the Thames' piers and bridges, as the news of the sensational long distance swim began to spread. The curious onlookers cheered Annette as she passed them, swimming at a steady easy pace.

..In the rowboat, a crisis had arisen. Doc and Jimmy had forgotten to take along the hamper containing Annette's lunch. The girl kept calling for something to eat and Jimmy grew desperate. Without food, Annette wouldn't have a chance to reach her goal.

Suddenly, Jimmy got an idea. He ordered Doc to land him at Tower Bridge. Going among the crowd and explaining the situation, Jimmy received eager contributions from the sympathetic viewers. An apple, a chocolate bar, a box of biscuits, peanuts..Jimmy tossed the welcome gifts down to Doc who piled them up in a corner of the boat.

..The tide grew stronger. Even fortified with the refreshments, Annette was unable to make any headway. "Feels like I'm swimming against a wall," she called out to the men in the boat.

Jimmy looked anxiously at the swirling water and at the girl. He could see that she was rapidly losing her strength as she struggled in vain against the current.

Jimmy turned to Doc. "I know when we're licked. Swing alongside and we'll pull her in."

"You mean—quit?"

"I can't let her kill herself for five pounds."

"But there's only two miles to go."

"I said pull her in.."

Doc shrugged and manoeuvered the boat with difficulty alongside Annette. Jimmy held out his hand.

"That's enough, honey. Come on aboard."

Annette shook her head, barely managing to gasp a reply. "I'll make it."

Jimmy insisted that she give up but Annette was determined to continue. Almost in tears she battled the current and suddenly pushed forward with a burst of renewed vigour..

At the Blackwall jetty on the carnival site, a large crowd had gathered as Annette, in a final burst of effort, reached the ladder and was pulled up by eager hands. Panting and covered with grime she stood in the midst of a milling group of reporters who bombarded her with questions and requests for pictures. Jimmy hastily pushed his way through to her, carrying her robe.

"Gentlemen, please, Miss Kellerman is exhausted. Give her a chance to catch her breath and she'll answer all questions. We'll be in my office at the Carnival."

Allowing herself to be led away by Jimmy, Annette suddenly stopped at the sight of her father standing among the crowd. With a cry of "Papa!" she stumbled forward into his arms. Kellerman held her close. Though he did not speak it was obvious that he was more than a little proud of her achievement.

●

In the evening Doc tried unsuccessfully to draw an audience for "Sydney" the boxing kangaroo. The people passed by Sydney's tent with little or no interest. Instead Doc found himself being questioned about "that girl who made the swim."

"If you ask me," Doc told Jimmy, "We're selling tickets for the wrong thing."

Kellerman approached Jimmy soberly. "Mr. Sullivan, you'll have to get her out of there. The child's so exhaustd she can scarcely hold her head up."

Jimmy entered the wagon that served him as an office at the carnival and in which Annette had been temporarily given shelter. The reporters were still questioning her though her eyes drooped sleepily. Fatigue had even made her gracious smile look mechanical as she tried to answer their queries. Jimmy noted her condition.

"All right, gentlemen, that's all for now," he announced. "Miss Kellerman will be available for further interviews tomorrow."

As the reporters dispersed Jimmy tried to interest one of them in Sydney. "About this kangaroo.." he began. But the reporter left without waiting to hear more.

"Poor Sydney, you really put him out of business," Jimmy said, turning to Annette. She had fallen on to his bed and was fast asleep. Jimmy grinned and went to her side. "Hey, wake up, your father's waiting for you."

But Annette was beyond hearing. She lay crumpled awkwardly on the bed. Tenderly, Jimmy straightened her legs and adjusted the pillow under her head. Then he went out, closing the door softly behind him.

●

The next morning while Annette was still asleep, Jimmy received several offers for the girl's services. The Hedge and Hound Club wanted her to open their duck shooting season. The Crystal Palace wanted to know if she could sing. A newspaper was ready to sponsor a series of eight swims at resorts for which they'd pay her eight pounds a week.

"Eight pounds, for swimming?" Kellerman asked incredulously, when Annette had awakened and they all sat together deliberating the offers.

"You didn't let them get away, did you," Annette asked anxiously.

He hadn't accepted any of the offers, Jimmy told them. He had bigger plans. What kind of future was there in swimming around the ocean? "May be you don't realize it but you've just struck gold," he said to Annette. "Those crowds last night didn't come here to see the scenery. They came to see you. And I for one intend to see that you capitalize on it!"

"What do you propose?" Kellerman asked.

"I propose to stage a show—our own show—Water Carnival. It's something brand new. We get a tank and charge admission. Our own private ocean..people flocking to see the gorgeous mermaid from Down Under." He lowered his voice, aware of their interest. "I see something beautiful—graceful—a ballet—that's it—a water ballet set to music!"

Kellerman's attention was growing. "All this sounds highly imaginative. But where would you stage such an affair. Where could you get a tank big enough for what you describe?"

Jimmy had the answer ready. The Hippodrome in New York—largest theatre in the world—the perfect place to put on such a spectacle.

"Surely you must be joking," Kellerman interrupted. "How could we get to New York?"

"I couldn't even pay for a trip to Liverpool." Annette commented sadly

Jimmy had the answer to that one, too. For a scheme like this he would sell all of his assets—meaning Sydney the kangaroo.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Artificial Meteor To Circle Round Earth

Inter-space travel is much talked of in astronomical circles of America today. Mr. Fritz Zwicky, one of America's top experts on jets and rockets, believes that he can shoot projectiles into the outer space which will not return to earth.

Some of the rockets may strike the face of the moon, causing vivid flashes which can be seen through large telescopes.

Others may reach and set fire to the cumbustible atmosphere of the planet Jupiter, more than 400 million miles away. Some may be shot out to Venus or Mars, which are much closer. Still others may go angling off in the upper atmosphere to become short-lived satellites of the earth.

DATA ABOUT UPPER AIR

Many of these man-made meteors will flash through the skies close to earth, much as do natural meteors, giving astronomers hitherto unobtainable data about the upper air and the earth's magnetism and electric field.

These things will be the little cousins—and forerunners — of space platforms and inter-planetary rockets.

The know-how and the means of doing all this is already at hand—there need be no waiting for other inventions or discoveries. All we need is a little time and a little money to buy the necessary materials.

Dr. Zwicky has commitments which will keep him busy for another six months or so. Then, given a few high-altitude balloons and a minimum of dol. 10,000, he says he will be ready to go.

Many laboratory tests, by other natural scientists, as well as by Dr. Zwicky, have demonstrated that a certain kind of explosive shaped in a certain way and lined about with a thin sheet of metal, can produce missiles of such terrific speed that they will leave the earth and go on indefinitely into space.

This requires a projectile speed of at least seven miles a second, or 25,000 miles an hour. Speeds greater than this are easily obtainable, Dr. Zwicky says, by improving the design of the explosive charge and the metal liner. He calls the process ultraflight.

55 MILES PER SECOND

One group of researchers has reported achieving a speed of about 55 miles a second. So there is power and speed to spare.

The shooting probably will not be done in America because objections have been raised in some quarters that it might endanger people.

Either the Sahara Desert or Britain's great 3,000-mile rocket range in Australia are likely spots. Dr. Swicky reported in an interview he has the necessary permission from both French and Australian authorities.

The remarkable explosive, made from commercially available substances, is packaged into a cone-shaped missile which produces a jet effect when set off. The hollow cone is lined with the thin sheet of metal. The blast breaks this metal into little pieces which form a jet as they come out the big end of the cone at terrific speed. The metal becomes the projectile.

BAZOOKA PRINCIPLE

This is not a new idea. Its principle was used during World War II to give the Bazooka, a one-man tank destroyer, its striking power. But the explosive used in Bazookas was not potent enough to drive a missile at the escape velocity.

In some instances the faster new explosive may have to be toned down a bit in order to get the most out of it. Anything faster than a speed of about seven miles a second would be wasteful.

Even so, Dr. Zwicky already is talking about a still more powerful explosive. He has made suggestions which may give chemists a means of increasing the power of this blast two hundredfold.

If this ultraexplosive stuff ever becomes available, natural scientists will be able to hurl bigger missiles with smaller charges. Dr. Zwicky's first projectiles will weigh an ounce or less. With ultraexplosives, they might weigh pounds.

Any bullet fired at seven miles per second through the relatively heavy lower part of the atmosphere would burn itself up while traveling a few feet. So Dr. Zwicky's charges will have to be lifted above the lower atmosphere before they are set off. For this he needs high-altitude balloons such as have been used for cosmic-ray research.

These balloons go up 20 miles or more. Their cargo of charges would have to be fired automatically or by electronic control from the ground.

About the 20-mile level the air is too thin to heat the projectile to the glowing point, but it must glow in order to be observed. The natural scientist has solved this problem by fashioning the cone-shaped liners to contain substances which will heat them internally to incandescence by chemical action.

The initial shots may give observers an opportunity to learn more definitely the physical and chemical nature of the incredibly thin atmosphere 20 to 200 miles up.

One missile might contain a substance which reacts violently with ozone, a form of oxygen. There is a layer of ozone about 60 miles up which prevents the extremely long and extremely short rays of the sun from reaching the earth. It probably saves human beings from being suntanned beyond endurance.

A bullet that would set fire to a little spot in the ozone layer might tell scientists much about what other substances exist there. All substances when burning give off light of characteristic colours by which observers can identify them.

NEW LOOK AT METEOR

Also observers for the first time will be able to stand behind a meteor and watch as it speeds in a straight line directly away from them. If it veers a little to one side or the other it will give scientists their first real picture of the workings of the earth's electrical and magnetic fields on the substances which make up the atmosphere.

Any projectile that strays on horizontally from a balloon instead of climbing out of the gravitational field might for a time become a satellite of the earth. But not for long. It would travel in a slightly curved orbit for a few hundred miles and then fall.

To establish a useful earth satellite would require a far larger projectile and it would have to be carried hundreds of miles up before being shot into space, Dr. Zwicky said. A series of powerful rockets would be needed.

BETTER IDEA

A better idea, the astrophysicist added, might be to send out into space something that would start a nuclear reaction in some minor planet or asteroid. Experimenters, he said, might count upon the nuclear blast to burn up a small part of the asteroid, and in doing so give it a kick that would change its orbit and cause it to move closer to earth. This is all in the theoretical stage so far, however.

A projectile large enough to produce an observable blast on Jupiter would have to be fairly bulky, but Dr. Zwicky said one of his larger projectiles might do it. Travelling at 25,000 miles an hour it would need about two years to get there.

The atmosphere of Jupiter is mainly methane and ammonia, both combustible gases. But since there is no oxygen there to support combustion the missile would have to carry its own supply. At that, the fire would go out as soon as the little oxygen was used up, but Dr. Zwicky said it could make a flash big enough to be seen through a large telescope.

Aiming at such distant targets would require very high precision. A shot at the moon would be fairly easy, Dr. Zwicky said, but the projectile to be seen would have to land on the darkened part of its face, during the new moon or first quarter. It should reach its destination about 10 hours after firing.

Better Begin Now

JUST after a white-haired visitor had left their home, a young girl said to her, "If I could be such a nice old lady as that—so beautiful and sweet—I wouldn't mind growing old."

"Well, Janie," the mother replied, "if you want to be that kind of old lady, you'd better begin now. She didn't become a lady in a hurry."

THESE chepters tell the true story of the four American World War II chaplains who gave up their lifebelts to soldiers and went down with their troopship in the North Atlantic in February 1943. The first two chapters tell of the beginning of the DORCHESTOR's voyage, and the next eight tell the life stories of Chaplains George Fox and Alexander Goode. Chapter XI begins the story of Chaplain Clark V. Poling, the son of a noted Protestant minister, who decides he wants to be a minister himself.

OAKWOOD left other than the marks of friendship on Clark's character. Dr. Reagan, the headmaster, admits that Clark did well in his studies but not so well as he might have done had the boy exerted himself. He seemed to have no desire to achieve top marks.

In one field, however, Clark did excell—in English literature. It wasn't his reading alone which made this possible but rather his native gifts. His poems demonstrated a considerable talent and facility in verse writing, especially for a boy in only his third year of high school.

The peace-loving character of the Quakers undoubtedly touched Clark deeply and remained with him to the very end of his life. The thought that war achieved nothing but destruction became one of his strongest convictions. That, and a man's individual responsibility for making wars, suggested doubts to him even after the time he became a chaplain.

Clark had a sincere interest in student government. Eventually he became president of the student body and a member of the Council. Dr. Reagan says of Clark: "He was one of the outstanding boys in my 40 years of teaching experience." In memory of Clark he set down some vignettes of him:

"I have a feeling that both students and teachers would agree that Clark was an unusual personality. He was well liked by both teachers and pupils; he was full of fun and mischievous, but his mischief was not ever vicious and he was always loath to have fun at the expense of other people.

"He was active in school affairs, was a good athlete, and a good student. He was genuinely concerned, both socially and religiously. As president of the student body and as a member of the Council, he would at times find himself in opposition to most members of the faculty. At other times he would oppose the great majority of students. He was kindly and open-minded, but his criticism was keen, specific, and he did not change his mind without real evidence.

Student Body

"He was an effective president of the student body; a characteristic expression, when he wanted to voice some criticism, was 'I want to talk to you about something that is none of my business.' Those talks were always precious experiences and his advice was always salutary, for he knew the mind of the student body; and, whether he agreed or not, he could help us see and understand his attitude.

"His life was joyous, unpredictable, and he had a keen, sympathetic understanding which endeared him to all of us."

With Clark's graduation at Oakwood he and Tubby decided to enter Hope College, at Holland, Michigan. Dr. Poling was a member of the board at Hope, and he was happy that Clark wanted to go to school there. It seemed logical that Clark and Tubby should be eager to continue at Hope the life of sports and well-balanced activities which had distinguished their friendship at Oakwood.

It was at Hope College that Clark made up his mind to become a minister. His love of argument seemed to indicate a talent for law, and Dr. Poling was all the more astonished and pleased when Clark confided in him his desire to preach.

For Clark, the two years at Hope held far more than the inner storms of the spirit. Hope was a deeply religious college. It had kept the Dutch Reformed traditions. Prayer and discipline were the keynotes of the school.

After the febrile activity of the New York area and Long House, Hope seemed a quiet place. But the boys of the college had their own ways of creating excitement. Tubby and Clark lived in a literary society dormitory. Clark immediately entered into the life of the place. His broken wrist, which he had received in a football scrimmage, and which ruled him out of sports, was a keen disappointment to him, but he made up for it in diverse ways. Though he was still a sophomore, his writing ability made him eligible for a place on the staff of THE ANCHOR, the college paper.

The Underdog

With a boy's idealism Clark was still bent on helping the underdog. Chapel was compulsory, and discipline was stiff. Not that he didn't enjoy chapel. He did. There was perhaps no student of his time who loved the phrases of Scripture as Clark did; the hymns and lessons spoke to his soul with a special meaning. Yet, in spite of this, Clark had minor differences with the school authorities. He wanted learning and religion to appeal to students without compulsion, and he didn't hesitate to say so.

It was a series of minor misunderstandings which eventually led to Clark's determination not to finish his college career at Hope. Such minor things took on exaggerated importance when Clark wrote his editorial against the excessive emphasis on athletics at Hope. It was enough to bring the full weight of academic disapproval upon him. In spite of these minor storms, Clark got through the remainder of his sophomore year with credit. His interests had shifted from athletics and were turned toward poetry and the responsibilities of his coming ministry. Hope no longer suited his changed mentality. He wanted a new atmosphere.

After leaving Hope, Clark spent the last two years of his college course at Rutgers University at New Brunswick, New Jersey and then went on to complete his work for the Bachelor of Divinity degree at the Yale Divinity School at New Haven, Connecticut. His classmates in both places report that his interest centred in people rather than study. He was ready to discuss life and living, he could argue by the hour; then, when examinations came, he sat up all night studying. He might have stood at the head of every class but he had no interest in marks.

His years in New Haven provided innumerable opportunities to demonstrate his talent for people. He wrote reams of lyric poetry, including some excellent sonnets, and he meditated on life; but he showed his real mettle in the eagerness with which he took up the work of his student pastorates at Meriden and New London. In 1937 he cycled through England with a friend, and in autumn he returned to his work in New London, Connecticut.

Here in the First Church of Christ, he worked quietly and well. Clark's sermons were nothing special, but his effect on the people was memorable, particularly among the middle-aged and the old, the sick and the poor.

Clark had a special sympathy for the old. He saw their loneliness and periodic despairs. His heart went out to them in their black frustrations and the ingratitude which usually seemed to be their lot. In his quiet way the young minister made them see their importance to himself and to God.

Kindly Fate

On the night of his ordination, Clark was serene and confident. He knew there was work to be done in the church and he felted. It was his brother Daniel who stuck under the door, was the very letter that promised an answer to the problem they had just discussed—a special-delivery letter from Schenectady, New York. It invited Clark to supply the pulpit of the First Reformed Church the following Sunday. Clark's father was jubilant. "This is the answer, Clark. They are looking for a new dominie—a young one. You're the answer, please God."

The dreams and hopes of that night became a sudden-blooming reality. Clark went; he was heard and seen; he conquered.

At Schenectady

BY a unanimous vote of the congregation Clark' was called to the ministry of the Schenectady First Reformed Church. Schenectady's old church with its strong Netherland style of Gothic architecture vibrated some secret chord in his heart.

He was proud of his Dutch ancestry, and this church with its long history called to everything that was aspiring and good in him. Clark's family was excited, but not half so excited as the new minister. He took a room in the Young Men's Christian Association and plunged into his work.

The congregation came out in force for the formal installation of the new minister. The assembled ministers filed into the church to the "Minster March" from Lohengrin. They took their places in the stalls about the pulpit, the hoods of their academic gowns making splashes of colour against the somber gowns and white bands of the Reformed Dutch divines. The grand singing of the congregation was balanced by the grave words of the office of installation.

There was more than a note of home and all Clark knew and loved. It was his brother Daniel who now charged Clark—he who once had tickled and pinched Clark's baby sides, who had adventured and fought with him, who had loved him these many years. His father was in the pulpit preaching the installation sermon, telling of Christ's formula for the world and living

How rich Clark felt he was in friends and family, in his brother and father, and in the loving and loved faces of his co-workers. They had come to pray with him, to honour him on this night of beginning, of heavy responsibility. In his mind he prayed to be worthy of their love. With an humble heart he promised himself he would do his best.

There were many problems—Clark could see that in the first few days of his ministry. The church was old and historic, but perhaps it had a tendency to live on its pride in the past. That, at base, was a good thing, a very good thing, it reflected tradition—living tradition, not only in stones and memories, but in the very names and faces of some of his congregation who were living history in the flesh. But names in history, or in memory only, were not enough to make a parish. Active hearts and souls were needed, and that would be his first task. In his humility Clark didn't even realize how well he was fitted in talent and personality for the solution of his first problem. One thing was clear: church attendance was down to a handful or two handfuls: the Bible school showed a record of 25 children.

Clark set out to meet his congregation in a series of unexpected and casual visits. Informality was the essence of his strategy.

Everyone's Man

Clark Poling was not a great preacher. The mastery of language his father had was not his talent. Perhaps one out of three or four sermons would be really astonishing—unrhetorical, but to the point, getting in between the chinks of complacency and human hypocrisy. It wasn't his speaking, but the man himself that was the magnet. He had a subtle sense of humour too, active in everything he said and did but he still was sensitive, vigorous, and manly.

One man who was a member of his congregation says, "He made me understand what sort of man Christ was. It would be wrong to say he was a man's man any more than it could be said he was a woman's man or a children's man. He was everyone's man, and I can tell you that strong men wept when they heard he was gone."

Another man remembers, "It wasn't what he said or his preaching ability that made us love the man. No shade of malice coloured his words or opinions. He was almost naive in his goodness, and you felt the sweetness of the man in every meeting with him. Clark Poling refused to see or recognize the power of evil or hatred. He was so busy making the good dynamic that he had not time for small enmities or jealousies. Most of his congregation lived in the suburbs. Mr. Poling was a true dominie to them, but he had a much wider idea of the role his church should play in the community. The church itself is on the edge of the business district, and Mr. Poling felt it ought to show its power there, and share the burden of the district where it stands. The results were amazing.

Lawyers, doctors, bankers—all the public-spirited citizens and men of good will, but without direction, found themselves working in harmony toward good ends. Mr. Poling liked people to do what they were doing because they wanted to do it.

We all felt we were equals, and he was one of us. You can't imagine what a difference this made in our active participation in church affairs.

"Take the Boys' Club, for example. Mr. Poling believed that it was a good work. There was no attempt to coerce people—everyone was interested, and the church made a heavy donation to carry on the project. The club project was not a surface attempt to fill up boys' lives with activity which would get them off the streets and keep them occupied. Dominie Poling was not of this shallow mentality. He loved the young as he loved the old—as human beings. He didn't condone frailty in a patronizing fashion. He understood it and tried to turn it into higher levels of the spirit."

"One of the things I liked best," another remembers, "was the way he got a group of men together. Before we knew it we were talking social problems and religion. They were fascinating meetings. We learned a lot because even our first timid opinions were given importance, and this eventually led us to take an individual interest in things of the mind and soul. It's interesting to note that this group is still the active core of the First Reformed Church."

Clark's early success in the new parish was accompanied by the joy which came with his marriage. His courtship, as his father had pictured it, was fast and furious. The woman he chose,

(Continued on Page 22 Col. 4)

Names In History Are Not Enough To Make Them Live Wire

British Blueblood Reveals Black Spots

LONDON (I.N.S.)

SKELETONS are violently rattled in the musty closets of illustrious volume of researches with the latest blueblood work on British nobility.

NEW LIGHT ON THE HISTORY OF LORDS

It is the 12th volume of "The Complete Peerage" which, under its prim and sober title, includes a ruthless exposure of British high-society romance, intrigues and eyebrow-raising scandals over the centuries, at dol. 10 a volume.

The work, first started in 1910 to bring the history of Britain's House of Lords up-to-date, now leaves only the remaining families between the Tredegars and the Zetalands unchronicled.

The present twelve 500,000-word volumes painstakingly record a thousand years of British history with frankness of detail

The volumes record that the beautiful wife of one peer did not marry him until she had had an affair with another peer and had "passed through the hands of several other gentlemen."

When the first Marquis of Abercorn found that his wife planned to run away from him he begged her to uphold his prestige by requesting her to "please take the family coach."

The wine-loving Marquis of Townshend always sat at dinner with his hat on. A parsimonious Duchess of Somerset "served only a leg of mutton and a dish of potatoes when the duke brought home a guest."

The first Lord Teynham bought his peerage from King James I, for dol. 50,000. A successor gambled away a tremendous part of the family fortune.

Gambling ruined many great families in the early centuries. An Earl of Thanet won dol. 200,000 in one evening, breaking the bank twice. Another night he lost dol. 600,000 at one sitting.

A Lord Stawall of Somerset, the friend of the elder statesman Pitt, sacrificed "ev'ry honest consideration to selfish cunning." He died of apoplexy, and remained, with a lady in rustling silk dress, to haunt Hinton Ampner manor.

Sleeping Peers

The son of one peer was so lazy that he would lie in bed for a fortnight rather than go through the painful exertion of rising.

The enormous amount of research work on the volumes has been frequently hampered by financial problems but these have been overcom ewith help from subscribers.

The monumental work is a revised and enlarged edition of G. E. Cockayne's study of the peerage, which was published in the 1860's. Pioneer of the new editions were the late Vicary Gibbs and H. A. Doubleday. Doubleday edited the work for 30 years and was succeeded on his death by Geoffrey H. White, his assistant.

White, now in his seventies, is busy editing the final volumes with a small band of contributors who have spent most of their life on the task.

A Cool Negligee For Hot Africa

AVA GARDNER manages to keep cool on all occasions, this time it's while filming the M-G-M Technicolor picture "Mogambo" with Clark Gable under the hot African sun. On Ava the negligee looks good.

When Thief Was Set To Catch A Thief

(Continued from Page 8, Col. 5)

central figure of the "Brides in the Bath" case, Sir Travers dismisses almost contemptuously as an "utterly worthless scoundrel." Of that famous Irish rebel against the British Government during the 1914-18 war, Sir Roger Casement, he remarks, quietly: "On the facts as proved there was in truth nothing to be said, and the learned counsel said it as well as anyone could."

Of one of the most celebrated swindlers ever convicted in an English court, he comments: "Never was a sentence more deserved than that of seven years' penal servitude passed on Horatio Bottomley."

THE CONTRAST

It is, indeed, in these rather pithy sayings that the deepest interest of Sir Traver's book lies. Most of the cases of which he writes have been dealt with in previous books; indeed, he has some trenchant remarks about those criminologists who tend to oversensationalize the processes of the law.

This, perhaps, is the real contrast between the French and the English courts, as shown in the two books of Mr. Stead and Sir Travers Humphreys. The French story cannot be oversensationalized, for the sensation is already there, and must be immediately obvious to anyone who does research as extensive as that which Mr. Stead has clearly carried out. The English story is calmer, more analytical, more logical—which is rather odd, when one remembers that the French have a reputation for being logical, and the English a reputation for doing things by "rule of thumb."

But perhaps the best commentary, as a kind of footnote to what has been said on this issue, is provided by the revised second edition of a book in the Home University Library, which has also just appeared. This is *English Courts of Law*' (Oxford University Press, 6s.), which comes from the learned pen of Dr. H. G. Hambury, Professor of English Law in the University of Oxford.

Naturally, there is no sensation at all here. It is an almost coldly written assessment of the way in which English law courts work. But it may help to explain in some degree the contrast between the French and English legal systems which the other two books here dealt with exemplify so clearly and so well.

YANKEE KIDS THRIVE ON TV

Educational Programme Great Boon To Parents

By THEODORE N. COOK

NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.

"More participation, please," might well be the slogan of parents interested in better television programmes for children.

The needed paricipation is of two kinds. More children's programmes are needed in which the children at home can take an active part. That is a challenge to the TV networks. But there is a challenge to parents, too. How satisfied are you with today's television programmes for children? "Doing something about it" is the participation needed from parents.

Judging by what we have seen in our first year of TV in a two-channel area, children's TV falls into two basic types—the "sit-and-watch" variety and the home participation show. This is just another way of saying that there is NBC's "Ding Dong School," and then there are all the rest. This is not a disparagement of the other programmes, but only a recognition that the "Ding Dong School" is the only network programme for children which makes effective use of the potentialities and technique of home participation.

PROGRAMMES WE LIKE

Looking back over the year, we realize that our children have enjoyed many TV programmes. "Zoo Parade" introduced them to the ways of many animals. The whole family has enjoyed the tasteful humour of "Kukla, Fran, and Ollie," the adventures of "Mr. Peepers," and the wholesome family relationships of "Mama" and her family. The children have enjoyed "Howdy Doody" despite some adult reservations. All these programmes, however, involve passive viewing.

DING DONG SCHOOL

The "Ding Dong School" is different. (No house is quite the same after a child has been introduced to homemade clay!) Not only homemade clay, but tambournes from paper plates, paper cutouts, puppets from stockings, bubble pipes, the washing of doll clothes, all are part of the game.

Much has been said about the devotion children feel toward Dr. Frances Horwich, who, as "Miss Frances," conducts the programme. I am sure the role she plays in our home is only typical of her influence across the country. The folding chair and table are set up in the living room at least a half hour before the show is on the air. The fun continues during the programme and for hours later in the playroom. But the enjoyment is not confined to children. Mrs. Horwich obviously believes that children make the most progress when parents join in the games.

HELPFUL AND ENCOURAGING

She is not the mother's helper in the sense of being a baby sitter. She is a warmly informal co-enthusiast. She did not introduce the enjoyment of children into our home, but she has added many helpful ideas and considerable encouragement.

Although the "Ding Dong School" represents some of the best aspects of TV, it also offers a sample of what we—and many others—think is wrong with TV. This has to do with the handling of advertising.

SALES TALK

Certain days a week there is a sponsor. And in accord with what appears to be the accepted method of getting full dollar value from a star performer, the sponsor has Mrs. Horwich deliver the advertising message. This is done in conformity with another current TV practice—the sales talk is blended into the body of the programme, with no line drawn between the two. This strikes us as offensive on all types of TV programmes, but particularly so on children's programmes.

Mrs. Horwich is trusted by the children and their parents as a friend. One does not think her relationship to her audience should be imposed on. Teachers in school classrooms are not free to promote products in their work.

DESIGNING AN AEROPLANE

"An eye for form and line is, of course, a very good thing. You see, if a thing looks right, it very probably is right. Though I can't say that applied where a designer was asked to draw an armoured seat to protect the pilot and he filled it full of holes to save weight."

—*Richard Walker.*

Sea Of Glory

(Continued from Page 21 Col. 5)

Betty Jung, of Philadelphia, was eminently worthy of him.

Thanksgiving

The marriage, in Philadelphia, was a veritable comedy of errors. The church was too small for the guests. Clark forgot most of the things—flowers for Betty, and the boutonnieres for the ushers. He had to rush out and attend to those matters while the guests were already arriving. The day was sweltering. In the ceremony Clark completely lost his voice, and when he and Betty were ready to go away on their honeymoon they forgot Betty's clothes. The beautiful bride ended the day with a black eye, acquired in one of the multiple confusions.

After a short honeymoon the newly married couple went to live in Clark's apartment at the Schermerhorn, to which he had moved in preparation for his new life.

Now Clark knew the deep pleasure of shared confidences and plans. In her own right she was strong, beautiful, good, and very intelligent. People loved her, not because of Clark, but because of herself.

For Clark himself it was a time for counting again his old blessings, his imaginative childhood, his genuine discipline of spirit at Oakwood. He could remember all the gentle hands and the gentle faces which had made him draw out the best in himself. His old friends and his new friends, all that was or had been, were summed up now in the face of his wife and would be kindled to a new radiance in the face of his expected child.

The previous Thanksgiving he had printed in 'De Omroeper,' the church bulletin:

"Do you remember the words of the song, 'Count your blessings, name them one by one'? While there are some who would consider this advice naive, nevertheless it is good-health-giving common sense and all of us should periodically put it in practice.

We are too apt to fall into chronic pessimism under the persuasion of the anaemic prophets of despair who conclude that barbarism is about to destroy our liberal and democratic individualistic civilization. But pessimism itself is more to be feared than the external misfortune or barbarism that gives it cause.

"Pessimism is 'failure of nerve,' loss of confidence. According to one great historian it was such failure of nerve that from within prepared the Roman Empire for defeat from the barbarian hordes of the north. As long as the people of the Roman Empire were confident in their traditions of religion, law, and government, as long as they were energetically looking to the future, no threat from within was serious. The same condition is true today with us: as long as we confidently build on our rich heritage of material achievements, of liberal thought and institutions, we need not fear barbarism or failure. And we certainly are justified in being confident. As we count our blessings one by one we see that as individuals we have unlimited power at our finger-tips, greater health expectancy than men have ever had before. We have leisure for pleasure and recreation, and we have opportunities for challenging work.

"Then we look at our nation. Despite trying conditions we are continuing our traditions of freedom and justice.....

"Finally, looking at the chaotic world, let us never forget that even in the darkest areas of fear and suggestion, the triumphant spirit of human courage and sacrifice is constant. As always, the most potent force in the world is the force of human spirit, and its faint but steady gleam will eventually illuminate the coming of a 'new heaven and a new earth'."

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(TO BE CONTINUED)

Do Dogs Communicate With Unseen Powers?

THEIR AMAZING SENSE OF SIGHT, SOUND AND SCENT AIDS POLICE AND ARMY

IN this article contributed to "Prediction" before her untimely death, Lady Muriel Anderson recalls some of the extraordinary powers of sight, sound and scent which dogs exhibit in probing mysteries. Lady Muriel was the wife of Sir John Anderson, the former Governor of Bengal, and was a keen psychic researcher even in India.

PEOPLE often ask if dogs are psychic, and the answer to the question is that, like all human beings, animals are endowed with this gift in varying degrees of power.

All forms of life have similar characteristics, in so far as the functions of the body is concerned. The operation of the mind, in relation to its requirements, reacts to the influence of the unseen forces of the universe.

A psychic person, as generally understood, is one who is clairvoyant or clairaudient, and who can hear the speaking voice, or see the etheric form of one in the Spirit World. This is beyond the power of an ordinary individual, but it is an actual fact, as I know from personal experience.

It does not mean, however, that those gifted individuals are the only psychic people in the world, for every living thing in existence with the breath of life has the power to contact thought vibrations, which are, to the human race, the most important form of psychic power.

Some people may say that an animal is intelligent because it has been trained to do some routine action by a human being.

But it must be remembered that the instinct of the animal draws, from the unseen forces, a power to react in a manner beyond the reach of an instructor.

Its subconscious mind is being stored with knowledge of things, beyond the ken of human beings, which when brought into action, mystify, the mind. But they are after all part of the psychic law of cause and effect.

Sense Of Intuition

Troughhout the centuries, dogs have been closely associated with man, and in consequence of this, opportunities of developing their phychic gifts have herefore been greater animal.

The work that has been allocated to the various breeds nas been the result of their instinct, to meet a specific type of emergency through their psychic powers.

This is proved by their intuition to anticipate the necessities and desires of their masters.

They have an acute psycnic vision, far greater than that of any human being, and they have also a sense of hearing beyond our conception. These gifts cannot be taught by humans, for they come from those unseen forces of the universe that man has not yet been able to contact.

In this modern scientific world, dogs with such powers have become a necessity, not only in domestic life, but also with regard to the efficiency of our armies and police forces.

It can be appreciated that dogs are particularly sensitive to vibrations that are pulsating in the ether, owing to their acute sense of sight and hearing, and also of scent.

Often a dog can be seen to stir, and his eyes show the expression of seeing something in the space beyond our vision, something which is very real—perhaps a warning or something pleasant—and this is reflected in his subsequent action.

St. Bernard Dogs

The very advanced psychic power of dogs varies with each particular breed. They are piling up, by psychic power, the vibrations of past canine entities, for nothing ever dies!

As the years have passed many great qualities of the canine family have been revealed to us.

One has just to think of the great psychic power of the St. Bernard dogs, also the wonderful guide-the-blind dogs, and the supernatural care they have of their owners.

There are no other animals that have such a personal guiding value to us, for they are linked with the unseen forces, which inspire them for their various valuable services to humanity.

Different breeds have various means of contact with the unseen pulsations of the Universe for in selection nature is a scientific master, and the law of cause and effect is immutable.

We must admit that dogs have advanced psychic gifts, beyond that of man; and there is no doubt that many more will be discovered by us humans.

Even the so called "toy" breeds possess powers of perception beyond our understanding.

The Pekinese family, in particular, possess super-natural senses, which may be accounted for by their long ancestry.

When this dog looks at you, he gives the impression that he is looking into the distant past of his forebears, and also visualizing the happenings of the future, which his psychic vision enables him to see.

All readers who are friends of the dog, and possess one or more, could probably give many experiences with their pets which have astounded them. They can also verify incidents when their dogs have helped them in one way or the other.

They may have picked up a warning, which has enabled their owner to ward off danger, or perhaps give comfort by their behaviour, a sudden twitch or perhaps a whine or bark.

Meaning Of A Pathetic Wail

That reminds me of an incident that occurred to me some years ago. I owned a cocker-spanniel, and I was sitting in a room of my house with Silvie when suddenly she gave a most pathetic wail.

It startled me, and I wondered what could have suddenly made her behave in such a manner.

It was revealed to me a few days later that the death of a neighbour had occurred at the moment my dog started to give the uncanny wail!

That animal had the psychic power to record the passing of a soul to its eternal home I am sure that many other people have had a similar experience with their dogs.

Years ago, the possibility of what dogs have achieved would have been sneered at, even by people who were actual dog lovers, but we are now more conscious of the fact that dogs are remarkable creatures.

Of course mediums all acknowledge that they do survive after death in the spirit world. Psychic artists have recorded the fact, and several books have been written on the subject.

This is an animal that is certainly influenced by the unseen vibrations of the universe, and possesses remarkable insight into certain things which it is sensitive enough to pick up and use for our benefit.

Let us all acknowledge the fact that dogs have a psychic sense and possibly we shall find out still finer senses, which these animals will reveal to us when we continue to study the great possibilities of the dog's value to us all. The dog is man's friend and comforter, a wonderfully faithful worker at all times—and a great psychic!

Bagpipes BAG Americans

By Wallace Hullett

LONDON, (INS).

FROM New York to San Francisco the haunting skirl of bagpipes soon will be as familiar as in the highlands of Scotland.

Henry Starck, 43, third generation of a family of bagpipe makers, today told International News Service that American orders for sets of pipes had created a boom in his business. Starck said:

"American tourists and service personnel who have heard the pipes played here at music festivals and military displays immediately wanted a set of their own.

"We have orders on hand for people in New York, San Francisco, Washington and Connecticut and many sets have already been sent to various American cities."

Britain's latest dollar-earning export ranges in price from $25 to $120 for the more elaborately engraved sets.

Starck said:

"We are just finishing a silver and ivory engraved set of pipes for a U.S. Marine Corps captain who said he had heard them played at the recent Scottish Highland Games.

"Two miniature sets for playing indoors will soon be arriving in California for another pipe-playing enthusiast.

"All the pipes are made by hand in the way they were when the firm started nearly a hundred years ago.

"The bagpipes are not easy to learn but the American buyers just say 'give me the instructions and I'll soon learn.'

"Of course, there is quite a lot of Scottish blood in Americans and I suppose they get homesick when they hear the skirl of the pipes."

Fashion Parade In Prague

VIENNA (INS).

The Soviet world held in their first, all-Communist fasion show in Prague with Czech Communist President Antonin Zapotocky, Premier Viliam Siroky and members of the diplomatic corps from the other Communist countries as guests.

The Soviet Union won the first prize of the Red fashion competition with Hungary and Czechoslovakia as runners-up.

She's The Cat's!

ELIZABETH TAYLOR adopted this very fierce looking kitten which wandered onto the set at the M-G-M Studio while she was filming "Rhapsody." She immediately named it "Butch the Killer." Doesn't it look the part?

Jury In Tears Hear End Of Ideal Marriage

A WOMAN had this tribute paid to her — "the best wife any man could have, the best housekeeper, the finest mother to their child."

It brought tears to the eyes of a jury who had heard the story of a perfect marriage, writes a correspondent in Daily Sketch.

It was a marriage that ended on August 16 when Norman Shilton died of an incurable illness.

Two hours later the Shilton's three-year-old daughter, Linda, was found dead from gas poisoning in their home in Queen's-road, Salisbury.

The mother—24-year-old Mrs. Bessie Shilton—was unconscious near her.

At Wiltshire Assizes, Devizes, Mrs. Shilton was found guilty but insane of murdering Linda.

She was sent to Broadmoor.

The tribute to her—by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Frances Shilton—was called "the perfect testimonial" by the judge.

The jury of three women and nine men were told by the prosecution that the Shiltons married two months after meeting in 1949.

There followed "that rarity, the ideal happy marriage."

Then, in 1951, Norman Shilton was given only a short time to live. Last June he learned death was near. His wife refused to leave his bedside and insisted on helping nurses and doctors tending him.

Haunting Illness

Dr. Thomas Christie, principal medical officer of Holloway Prison, said:

"This woman, her husband, and child, had become so bound up in each other that her husband's illness had become an obsession to her.

"The stress of the long months of caring for him had begun to tell before he died.

"This, added to the fact she wrongly feared her husband's illness might have been transmitted to her child, which to her was a perfect physical specimen, caused a defect of her reason."

Mr. John Stephenson, defending, said two letters were written by Mrs. Shilton telling how she could not live after "the perfect love, the ideal marriage."

The one to her "own dearest Mum and Dad", said:

Well my dears, I am writing this last letter to you with a broken heart, for Norman has passed on and now I have nothing left to live for.

Don't think I don't love you dearly though. Believe me, my dears, I do, oh, I do.

Light Goes Out

But my love for Norman was even stronger, as ours had been such a perfect partnership...

For now the light of my life has been taken from me, so Linda and I are going to join her beloved daddy in the world beyond.

I don't want you to fret dear Mum and Dad, as I just could not live without Norman.

Three crosses indicating kisses were at the foot.

The second letter was addressed "To Norm's Mum and Dad and all." It read:

Well, it has come at last and Norman has passed on and life has ended for me now.

Ours was a truly perfect love and marriage was too perfect for us to keep, so thanks again for everything. Love, Bessie and Linda.

BEAUTY EXPERTS AT VICARAGE

Want a manicure or face massage? Then just call at the vicarage.

For St. Nicholas Vicarage, Brighton, becomes a beauty parlour once a week. The idea is to raise money for the church restoration fund—£700 short of its £3,000 target.

Two local beauty experts, Miss Kathleen Harvey and Miss Kathleen Dennys, staff the parlour.

—Daily Sketch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Australian Scientists Put The Pearl Oyster Under Microscope

THURSDAY ISLAND is a barren grain of dirt fretted by the sea from the sharp point of Cape York Peninsula, ultimate northern tip of Australia's vast land mass. Pearl oysters are its main concern and in a sheltered bay on its western side, investigations are being made that could revolutionise the shell and pearl industry, one of Australia's important sources of dollar income.

By T. A. G. Hungerford

The Fisheries Division of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, a body that has a finger in so many of Australia's developmental pies, has established there a field station where the oyster is being put under the searching eye of the microscope.

Japan pioneered the culture of oysters for pearls, but in Australia the big, lustrous gold and silver lipped shells are the mainstay of the industry that provides most of the world's pearl buttons. The aim of the C.S.I.R.O. undertaking is to raise colonies of oysters in the warm waters of Australia's tropical north almost as casually as the suburban dwellers raises fowls in his backyard...with the accent on shell production.

TONS OF SHELL FOR ONE GEM

Any gems recovered will, of course, be welcome, but, contrary to popular opinion, tons of shell are opened usually for the discovery of one good pearl.

In their work, the scientists began almost from scratch. While most people have heard that Cleopatra made a fascinating cocktail by dissolving priceless pearls in wine, that the Chinese consider powdered pearls a sovereign remedy for various ills and similar snippets of information of the type gather like lichen around all precious gems, few have given any thought other than gustatory to the habits and nature of the unassuming bivalve that does the work. It was to raise the curtain on the private life of the pearl oyster that the C.S.I.R.O. began its operations.

Six varieties of pearl oysters are found in Torres Straits waters, but only the gold or silver lipped shell—the "mother of pearl"—is commercially marketable. Naturally it is the type under investigation.

The infant oyster, a tiny, almost transparent fleck of life, is perhaps no more vulnerable to misfortune and total eclipse than most marine infant life, which means that comparatively few reach adulthood. However, the astronomical performance of the female in egg production, which runs into millions a season, ensures the survival of sufficient to perpetuate the line and maintain a flourishing industry.

MOTHERING A PEARL

In its larval stage the infant oyster floats at the mercy of tide and current, partly guided on its way by the cilia a web-like growth that gives it a certain independence of movement. If no suitable bottom is available when the time comes for it to settle down, it dies; if it locates a good pitch with adequate supplies of food it is reasonably safe to enter upon its curious career of being an oyster, and, perhaps, of mothering a pearl to grace an Ethiop's ear...although stingrays, some fish and the crunching jaws of predatory turtles continue to thin the ranks.

The scientists at the field station keep the oysters under observation at all stages and much of their work consists of collecting and preserving records on the rate of growth. They also sex the adult oysters used in the breeding project and carry out investigations into the artificial production of diatoms, microscopic plants that are the oyster's natural food.

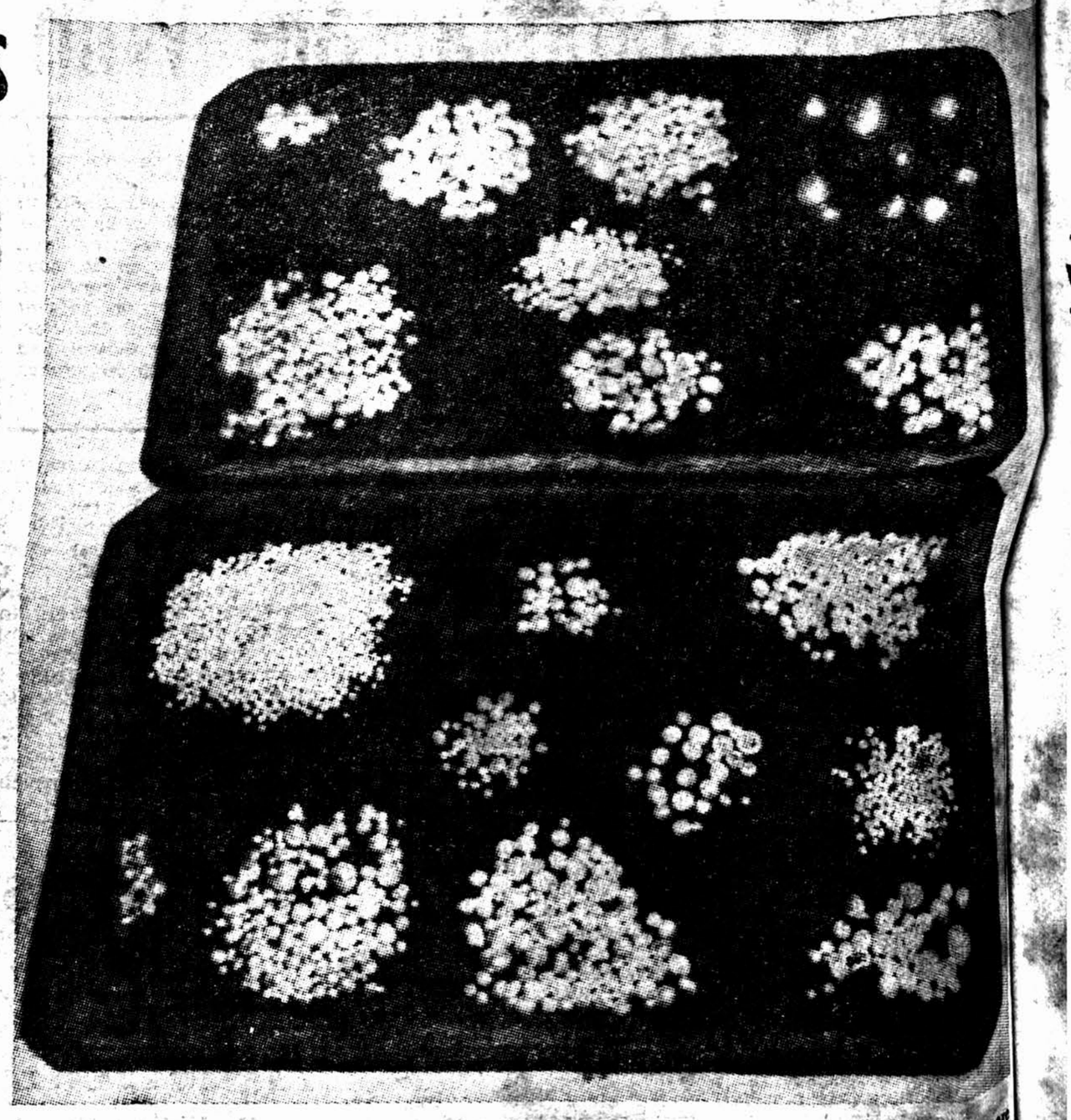
In a manner remotely resembling the annual growth rings in a tree, the growth history of the oyster is written on the rough outside surface of the shell, along with any injuries and attacks by borers and other natural enemies which it has survived. The measurements taken are, on the outside, the depth and breadth of the shell and the hinge-line thickness: on the inside, the depth and breadth of the nacre surface and the heel width, the heel being the thick butt of the shell.

The weight of each valve, or side of the shell, is taken, along with the weight of the live animal and all measurements correlated to further knowledge of the creature's biology and add to existing data on the relation between the size and the quality of the shell to determine the growth rate and the size to be expected at any particular age.

These measurements also tie up with the sexing of the oyster, since its age and size bear direct relation to its sex. To determine the sex of an adult oyster, which is necessary to the plan to cultivate them, the scentist merely examines a smear of its gonads for traces of sperms or ova.

But the simplicity of the operation is complicated by the fact that from time to time the oyster can, and does, change its sex.

The correlation of all this material knowledge is aimed at one thing—the production of gold and silver lipped shell, the spat can be raised and kept in concrete tanks until after the critical larval stage and then moved in millions to places where conditions have been proved to be suitable, a major battle will have been won in the war to maintain the world supply of shell.



A collection of pearls taken from the Thursday Island beds. Strangely enough, pearls are of secondary consideration — first class gems are rare, and the shell, sold almost exclusively in the United States of America, is the Bread-and-butter earner of the Australian industry.

THE MARAUDING HAWK

By Dr. M. V. APTE

LAST WEEK WITH A FEW FRIENDS, I WENT TO THE GANESHKHIND GARDENS IN POONA TO OBSERVE BIRDS. AS WE WERE STANDING IN THE OPEN COURTYARD LOUD CALLS OF BIRDS REACHED OUR EARS FROM THE TOP OF A TREE NEARBY.

We looked up in search of birds. Presently I thought there were two birds calling each other, because there were two distinct calls from slightly different quarters. Then the idea struck me that one of the calls was a call of distress and the other was a call of fright, both belonging to very small birds.

I looked up to the tree from which the distress-call was coming. I would see the tail of a bird perched nearby on the top of the tree, right over my head. I tokened to my friends to look up there with a binocular. In a moment, the calls ceased. I could see the tail and the main body of the bird over my head but could not see its head. The body and tail were white with black stripes. The bird was a hawk. It had caught a small bird in its claws and would have proceeded to make a good meal of it, had it not been for the hustle and bustle that we were making unconsciously. The hawk flew away. We could observe that it was of the size of a pigeon.

A ringed sparrow-hawk ready to be released.

The marauding hawk is a terror to small birds. It preys on the fantail and the tit. With sudden attack and dramatic swoop, its operation is something like a 'blitz.'

FROM TWIG TO TWIG

When the hawk was out of sight, we went about looking for other birds in the garden. Four sweet notes quickly following each other attracted our attention. We presently came to see small birds moving in the thick foliage of trees large and small. We could approach one of them within about fifteen feet. It was a sparrow-sized bird with a tail spread out like a fan. It catches flying insects and is therefore called a 'fantailed flycatcher'. I had seen similar birds of bigger size in the same garden. This apparently was a youngster. It jumps about from twig to twig, or to different positions on the same twig. This habit has given it the name Nachan that is, the dancer.

Several calls of birds were heard coming from trees. One of them, was very characteristic of the little bird called 'Tit.' This name itself is an imitation of the call. We followed the calls and scanned the expanse with our eyes. One bird was seen catching a caterpillar and often and often throwing it right and left on the bough and ultimately swallowing it up.

It then followed another insect right round a bunch of leaves. This was a pretty good feat for the bird to perform in our presence. Its sparrow size and striped colouration at once convinced me of its being a grey tit. Judging from its size this bird was also a youngster. A slightly different tit with yellow feathers is often seen in Poona and Lonavla.

BREEDING SEASON

Rainy season is the period in which many birds breed. At the end of this season, young birds are seen in plenty. They are fed by their parents with insects. When these young birds learn to feed independently of their parents they become easy prey to the marauding hawk. When hawks are assured of such food in plenty they, in their turn, breed. For their young they require not only insects but small birds like the fantail and the tit.

A hawk when it attacks a bird flies so fast that only a grey flash is seen and a strong 'swoop' is heard. A hawk catches small birds while they are sitting on trees or even while they are flying. This it does, with its strong claws. The only way to avoid this attack is to get into a thicket, which the hawk cannot enter. Young birds do not know this and so some of them come to grief. They also see their brethren snatched away learn to hide themselves in green foliage.

The white-spotted fantail fly catcher — courtesy: "Indian Birds" by Salim Ali.

The grey tit

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Acting Editor: M. A. BASIT ANSARI.